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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Supreme Court Hits New Deal

NRA Is Unconstitutional on Oil

Italy-France Draw in Nations

U. S. Debt Is Less Than British

Russian Avenger Stalks Trains

Ward Line Crew Redeem Name

THE U. S. Supreme Court declares important New Deal legislation coming before it unconstitutional. An 8-to-1 decision nullifies the oil production control provision of the National Recovery Act. The decision is written by Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, the dissent by Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo. Section 9 (c) of NRA is invalidated on the ground that Congress has abdicated its legislative function to the Executive. Under this section the President has prohibited shipment of "hot" oil, or oil in excess of quotas. Administration officials cling to the validity of the remainder of the NRA legislation. Attorney General Cummings will argue the equally important "gold clause," while Secretary Ickes contends his right to condemn land for low-cost housing. Executive Donald R. Richberg is optimistic—Friends of NRA have no lasting reason to be disturbed, he says.

* * *

¶ The Administration will seek aid through new laws from Congress in averting chaos in the great southwestern oil industry, now suddenly released from control. The Supreme Court's decision upholds the American Bar Association's contention that NRA "ignores the Constitution." Simultaneously, New Jersey's State Recovery Act is voided by proclamation by Acting Governor Clifford R. Powell, Republican. Under this act New Jersey has been regulating 18 industries under state codes. Governor Powell assigns the reason many have urged against the national NRA—He says the emergency that made control necessary is at an end.

* * *

¶ Italy makes broad changes in its policies in the agreement concluded by Premier Mussolini with French Foreign Minister Laval. Italy passes out of the revisionist bloc formed by discontented states to join powers determined to maintain peace and order in Europe in accordance with present treaties. Also, Italy is understood to withdraw approval of Germany's rearming, since that has passed defensive needs, and to join France in holding such rearmament illegal until Germany reaches accord with the great powers. Mystery cloaks details of the pacts—But both France and Italy say their useless estrangement of years is at an end.

* * *

¶ Rome's railway station registers the far extent of the Franco-Italian agreement as Laval departs. In addition to Premier Mussolini, the Ministers of Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Austria come to speed the French Foreign Minister on his way. All their countries are drawn into the pact establishing Austria's independent status, and if Germany signs as invited to do, the Austrian question may be settled for some time to come. More than a united opposition, however, is being held out to induce German co-operation—Positive benefits and its advantageous return to the League are said to be involved.

* * *

¶ Washington believes Congress will approve the President's $8,520,413,609 budget, but that it may demand a voice in allocating the $4,000,000,000 for work-relief. The prospect of a $34,000,000,000 American national debt by July, 1936, or about $440 per capita, finds some soothing through comparison with the debt status of other nations. Britain has a debt of $41,000,000,000, or about $973 per capita. The French debt is estimated at $470 per capita, the German debt at $94—Misery may love company, but happiness would be for statesmanship to find a way to lift all the company out of its misery.

* * *

¶ Russia announces 16 persons were killed and 67 injured when the Leningrad-Moscow express crashed into the Leningrad-Tiflis express. Thirteen hours are required to clear the tracks and relieve suffering in a temperature 25 degrees below zero. Moscow begins investigation of this latest of many major train accidents with stated intention of pursuing its familiar policy of executing all those found to be responsible. Obviously this grim corrective cannot help beyond a certain point—Safe train operation cannot be guaranteed with train crews kept in a state of terror.

* * *

¶ Ward liner Havana accounts for all persons aboard when she struck on Matanilla Shoal and the rescued passengers praise high efficiency of officers and crew. This sister ship to the Morro Castle grounds on the submerged coral reef 66 miles off the Florida coast in a storm. With dawn the well-handled passengers are fed a hot breakfast and lowered in lifeboats into the still raging sea. An airplane, first to answer the S O S, guides rescue steamers El Oceano and Peten to the bobbing boats. The Havana's men, capable, poised, courageous, save the small boats, dive after passengers—The Ward Line suffers again, but the reputation of its seamen is redeemed.

British Plan to Resume Arms Talks in February Following Rome Accord

Powers Bending Effort to Bring Germany Into League

To Hold Arms Down

Special from Monitor Bureau via Press Wireless

LONDON, Jan. 8—Resumption of disarmament negotiations early in February is now foreshadowed by the British Government as a result of the success of the Franco-Italian talks at Rome, the Monitor understands.

The sequence of events expected here is that after the League Council meeting, the powers concerned in the Austrian noninterference pact will meet at Rome. Coincidentally Premier Pierre Etinne Flandin and Foreign Minister Pierre Laval of France will come to London to pave the way for bringing Germany back into the disarmament discussions.

Will Watch France

It is emphasized here that the chief preoccupation of the British Government during the coming fateful weeks will be to maintain a close understanding with France, which it believes brought about not only the Franco-Italian rapprochement and the preliminary agreement on Austria but also the solution of the Saar police problem. Apprehension is felt in some quarters that this may mean the German claim to equality of rights will not receive sufficient attention. But Downing Street declares that since France's security demands have been thus far satisfied by the Franco-Italian rapprochement coupled with Russia's entry into the League and the Franco-Russian Pact that it will now be comparatively easy for the French to grant Germany's legitimate demand for equality and "legalization" of armaments. Indeed, it is stated on good authority that France already is decided to withdraw from the position taken up in the memorandum to Great Britain last April which—by refusing Germany's equality demand—brought the disarmament discussions to an end.

Arms at Present Levels

Britain therefore is standing out not for stabilization of armaments at the present level which is apparently proposed by M. Laval and Signor Mussolini on the lines of the Italian memorandum of last January, but for definite reductions on the basis of the British memorandum of Jan. 29, 1934.

It is also intended to try to reach an agreement on traffic in arms with appointment of an international supervisory commission, budgetary limitation and abolition of chemical warfare.

British Proposals

Great Britain is thus harking back to the disarmanent proposals made by the British Government through its Foreign Office almost a year ago which contained the following significant statement:

The British Government declare that practical application of the principle of equality of rights is no less essential in the agreement than that of the principle of security.

It was also stated that the British Government must conclude that a certain kind of arms permitted to one state cannot indefinitely be denied to another state. In place of an arms race it proposed a convention that would definitely abandoned certain classes of weapons and an agreement that "the most heavily armed powers" will "while unable and unwilling to disarm, at any rate, undertake not to increase their present armaments."

Il Duce Quits 'Revision' Sponsorship for That of 'Status Quo'

About-Face on Reich

Special from Monitor Bureau via Press Wireless

ROME, Jan. 8—Abandonment by Italy of its sponsorship of treaty revision as a chief cornerstone of European peace is seen here as the first outcome of the new era of friendship between the two Latin states achieved here during French Foreign Minister Pierre Laval's two-day visit to Rome which terminated today.

Italy may now be definitely said to have passed from the Revisionist Bloc formed by discontented states to that group of powers determined to maintain peace and order in Europe in accordance with present treaties.

The Monitor understands the proposed convention concerning the independence of Austria, which is to be signed by all immediate neighbors of Austria and succession states of the dual monarchy, is based on mutual respect for existing frontiers as well as non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

Still a Revisionist?

It would be a mistake to conclude that Premier Benito Mussolini has completely abandoned his ideas about the necessity for treaty revision. But in the Italian view revision should henceforth cease to be the pivot around which a country's foreign policy is based, but it should be carried out if and when necessary in accordance with the League Covenant, and then by peaceful methods and by common agreements.

According to Osservatore Romano, the well-informed Vatican organ, Signor Mussolini has also subscribed to the French thesis regarding interpretation of the declarations of the five great powers of Dec. 11, 1932, as to which "France and Italy declare themselves in agreement in considering Germany's rearmament as illegal until a special accord has been reached between the Reich and the great powers."

From Reliable Sources

This corresponds with the information which the Monitor was able to obtain from reliable sources.

Copies of Osservatore Romano containing a summary of the Laval-Mussolini accord were withdrawn from circulation and another edition suppressing this information was later put on sale.

The Franco-Italian agreement as to Germany's rearmament marks a sudden complete volte-face on the part of Premier Mussolini. The Duce has repeatedly stated that if the Disarmament Conference failed—and Italy considers the Disarmament Conference is at least very sound asleep—Germany was entitled to rearm as she pleased. The changed Italian policy is understood to indicate that Signor Mussolini considers progress of German rearmament has gone beyond the limits required for defensive purposes. This matter will be discussed in detail by the French Minister when he visits London.

Meanwhile, however, it is regarded of primary importance that Italy now agrees with France that Germany's rearmament is illegal and against the terms of the Versailles Treaty.

Official Communiqué

Following is the official communiqué issued by both parties to the accord, to define the results of the conversations in a general way:

"The head of the Italian Government and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs concluded the Italo-French negotiations by signing some agreements relative to the interests of the two countries in Africa and some acts that register the community of views existing between their governments on questions of European order.

"They have found that the two governments are in agreement on the necessity for a plurilateral under-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Michigan Is Facing Reorganization Of State Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich.—A reorganization of Michigan's state government to reduce the number of state officials, merge administrative branches, and simplify finances is being considered by the Legislature following far-reaching recommendations made by Gov. Frank D. Fitzgerald.

One important change advocated by the Governor is the reduction of the number of legislators by half. Instead of the present 32 members of the Senate and 100 of the House of Representatives, Governor Fitzgerald recommended a constitutional amendment to provide for only 16 Senate and 50 House members.

Abolition of the State Administrative Board, comprising the seven elective officers of the State, and adoption of the short ballot under which only the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Auditor General would be elective officials, are two other measures the Governor has urged the legislators to consider.

A balanced budget, enacted in the form of a single legislative bill so that the balance may be self-evident to all, was recommended as a means of simplifying finances. Special taxes or fees allocated to specific uses have complicated fiscal affairs, the executive asserted.

Governor Comstock asked a reduction in the number of state boards, commissions, departments and bureaus through consolidation or complete elimination.

Coming Plebiscite Holds World Interest

Upper: © The Times (London). Lower Left: Dorien Leigh; Lower Right: © International

Closely Populated Industrial Center to Decide Its Government

Upper—The Ironworks at Volkingen, One of the Important Industrial Centers of the Saar Basin. Photograph Taken From the Air. Lower Left—Saar Peasant Woman Returning Home After a Day of Heavy Work in the Fields. Lower Right—New Courthouse in the Saar.

League to Decide Plebiscite Result After Balloting

All Precautions Now Taken to Insure Fair and Free Saar Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAARBRUCKEN — Everything is in readiness for the voting of the population which will determine the fate of the Saar.

The people of this mining region—which has belonged to Germany for a thousand years, with brief interludes—are given the choice of three possibilities:

1. To be incorporated in the French Republic.
2. To revert to the German Reich.
3. To continue under the present administration of the League of Nations, under which control they were placed for a period of 15 years by the Versailles Treaty.

In reality, however, there is, it would seem, no choice. As Germans, with normal patriotic sentiments, they could hardly vote for anything short of a return to the Fatherland. Moreover, it is generally agreed by impartial observers—and even by the French who are not disinterested—that it would be advisable for the peace of Europe that the voting favor Germany.

There is nowhere the smallest thought of a vote for France. That

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Senate Deadlock Appears Over Revere Feels Broom of Reform Flag Waving Urged Upon State

Today in Greater Boston

And a Few Other Points in New England

Moran Seems Winner

Just as the Massachusetts Senate today seemed on the eve of ending its deadlock, the Connecticut Senate prepared to plunge into one. By a single vote, Massachusetts Republican Senator James G. Moran's name appeared a winner for tomorrow's balloting for the Senate presidency. By a single vote, Connecticut's Democrats seemed to lack a majority to organize their Senate.

The Massachusetts Senate vote became certain today when it was known that the one absent Democrat senator, Francis McKeown, will then be present.

With the relative strength at 21 Republicans and 19 Democrats, a tie would be created if Republican Moran voted for himself. Add to this one other Republican, and Senator Moran would be elected. Hence the significance of Republican Senator Davenport's statement to the Monitor this afternoon, that he felt certain Senator Moran would be elected.

Both Democrat William F. Madden and Democrat Joseph Langone confirmed this prediction.

The Republicans, committed to vote for Erland D. Fish on the first ballot, could switch to Senator Moran in the event of a tie. Just how much of a victory the Democrats could claim, and how many committee posts they will obtain from Senator Moran was still obscure this afternoon.

At New Haven, the vote was just as ticklish, according to observers with sharp pencils, as tomorrow's convening approaches. There are 17 Democrats, lacking only one vote to get a majority. But the opposition is not just Republicans. There are 15 Republicans and three Socialists—who as yet are unknown quantities.

O'Brien Uses the Broom

Newly inaugurated, Mayor James M. O'Brien of Revere operated a large and clean broom today, and when the dust cleared away, there was many a vacant chair in City Hall.

Out went nine police officers. Out went most of the welfare department. Out went all of the Board of Health. That, said Mayor O'Brien, surveying the grim results, is only the beginning.

Next in line was a checkup of all welfare recipients on the city lists. Similarly, the police will be on probation, and held rigidly to the demand for a clean-up.

Thus began a new era for Revere, after one of the most spectacular municipal campaigns on record. The new mayor charged that his predecessors were in collusion with the underworld, and that the entire city was shot through with graft and crime. Revere, he promised, will henceforward be governed with the utmost civic probity.

Antiradical Steps Urged

Such a violent flag waving has not been heard echoing through Boston streets and halls for some time. Three separate Americanist and antiradical moves were today converging on the local citizenry:

1. Governor Curley proposed a state directorship of Americanization and immigration—significantly to be installed in the State Department of Education. "It can be employed," he said, "as a powerful instrument in combating the spread of Communism, Bolshevism and radicalism in general, as well as crime."

2. The American Legion today forwarded a petition for a bill, providing that all teachers and educators in the Commonwealth be required to take an oath of allegiance, on appointment to their positions.

3. A plank in the Boston schools platform, put forth by the incoming committee chairman, Charles E. Mackey, was worded as follows: More specific training in citizenship should be pushed, to instill in youth a stronger sense of responsibility to their country—in an effort to combat the inroads of Communism and Socialism in the schools.

These measures, it was said, would draw sharp fire from liberal groups who are opposed to any government regulation of freedom of conscience.

Boston Befogged

All Boston was playing blind man's buff last night, when Boston's edition of London fog overlaid the city. Besides the numerous serious delays to shipping and other transportation, the whole game provided a lot of fun.

There was that ferryboat, for example. It wandered all up and down

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

New Jersey Ends Its Own 'NIRA' By Proclamation

Necessity for Its Existence Has Passed, Acting Governor Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 8—New Jersey's industrial recovery act passed into history today following a proclamation by Acting Governor Clifford R. Powell ordering that it "shall cease to exist immediately."

Mr. Powell, who is president of the state senate, has been holding office for six days, filling the interim between the resignation of Gov. A. Harry Moore, to enable him to take his seat in the United States Senate, and the organization of the 1935 legislature today, when he will be succeeded by the new Senate President, Senator Horace G. Prall, of Hunterdon County, who will act as Governor until the Republican Governor-elect, Harold G. Hoffman, is inaugurated on Jan. 15. Mr. Powell is a Republican and represents Burlington County in the Upper House.

Mr. Powell's action, which came yesterday, scraps the entire administrative machinery of the state recovery administration, which has cost 20 industries, which it undertook to regulate, about $800,000 a year, with the salaries of code administrators ranging from $3000 to $12,000 a year.

Governor-elect Hoffman when asked for comment on the proclamation of the acting governor, declined to say anything at this time.

Raymond J. Tiffany, Assistant Attorney General, who has been in charge of code violations, indicated he would ask Atty. Gen. David T. Wilentz to drop all court cases against persons charged with code violations save those cases which have already been prepared.

Gold to Trail Oil in Test Of New Deal

Attorney General Seeks Ruling on U. S. Right to Deny Obligations

Private and Public Values in Balance

Section of NIRA Seeking to Control Oil Is Declared Unconstitutional

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—With yesterday's decision of the Supreme Court threatening an upset of oil production control provisions of the New Deal, Attorney General Homer S. Cummings prepared to appear personally today before the high tribunal to argue the equally important "gold clause" case.

At the same time the Government announced through Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Interior, its determination to carry right up to the Supreme Court the pending case involving its right to condemn land for low cost housing and slum clearance projects.

The gold case involves obligations, public and private, generally estimated at a value of $100,000,000,000—or three times the national debt; and turns on the constitutionality of congressional action last June 5, abrogating the gold clause and providing that all obligations may be paid in any currency which at the time is legal tender.

Shows Federal Concern

Mr. Cummings' personal appearance indicated the Government's concern in the case, both in the financial world and on the New Deal, since a defeat would substantially deprive Congress of the power to regulate the value of the dollar, it is held.

The gold clause case began argument today—one day after New Deal legislation lost its first test case in the Supreme Court, when the tribunal declared unconstitutional, by 8-to-1 decision, the oil production control provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

The Administration made haste today to gather up the loose ends of the situation left by this explosive decision, which may have the effect of throwing the huge southwestern crude oil industry into temporary chaos.

The precise effect of the decision is to drop on the scrap heap Section 9 (c) of NIRA authorizing the President to halt transportation across state lines of oil produced in excess of state quotas—so-called "hot" oil.

Has Wholesale Condemnation

Mr. Ickes and other Administration spokesmen made haste today to explain that the decision did not throw out the whole policy of limiting oil production, but merely declared that Congress had delegated too much of its own authority to the Chief Executive, without prescribing adequate or sufficient rules to guide him in the execution of the congressional will.

What the court did was, in effect, to uphold the three watertight compartments of the American Government, legislative, executive and judiciary, and declare in this instance that the executive had aggrandized power at the expense of the Legislature.

From the practical point of view, Administration spokesmen were quick to point out that prompt new congressional action may possibly forestall adverse consequences on the precarious southwestern crude oil price structure, and bring ultimate control: but at the same time the Supreme Court's decision undoubtedly was a cause of chagrin in executive circles.

Substantiates Complaints

It is on this very charge of excessive White House authority, turning Congress into a rubber stamp, and "ignoring the Constitution" that lawyers have complained almost from the start of the New Deal, ever since the NIRA drive began and the American Bar Association held its sessions at Grand Rapids, Mich., two years ago.

Now, in the first actual New Deal legislation to reach the court this contention is substantially upheld insofar as oil control is concerned. A constitutional "short-cut" was taken, and, with the exception of Justice Cardozo, the entire Supreme Court membership now holds it invalid.

Last year, by two five-to-four decisions, the court upheld the New York milk case, and the Minnesota moratorium laws, both supporting the New Deal philosophy on specific points, but these were state statutes. Many argued at that time that "the Supreme Court follows the election returns." However, the court has now hit and hit hard, against any relaxation of the separation of executive and legislative powers; and its latest opinion will apply with equal validity against any further New Deal trespass that it discovers.

Old Control Bill Revised

Both Mr. Ickes and Donald R. Richberg, executive director of the National Emergency Council, issued statements after the decision, the Ickes statement coming this morning. At the same time Mr. Cummings, along with Angus MacLean, Assistant Solicitor General, and Stanley Reed, attorney of the R. F. C., appeared in the hushed Supreme Court chamber today to continue the Gov-

(Continued on Page 9, Column 4)

Plan for Reform of Utilities Includes Election of Board

Emboldened by promises of liberal support from the 1935 Legislature, proponents of public utility reforms in Massachusetts today presented their legislative proposals for the current session, looking forward confidently to victories that were denied them last year.

The bills declare expressly for the abolition of the Utilities Commission, revision of the 1918 law that bill filers say has prevented the building of any large municipal power plants, a 40 per cent tax on gross revenues of utility companies and the proper depreciation of utility plant valuations upon which rates are figured.

After abolishing the present Utilities Commission, the advocates of lower rates would organize a new commission of five members to be elected by the people every two years.

Opposition Weakened

Demands for utility reforms are made with less hesitancy than last year, according to the Framingham Public Utility Rate Committee, due, the committeemen declared, to the fact that several of the 1934 opposition leaders in the Legislature are absent, defeated at the last elections.

Encouragement is also obtained by the committee members from the inaugural stand of Gov. James M. Curley who declared for lower rates and the elimination of the present set-up whereby state and utility companies contribute, half in half, to the salaries of utility commissioners.

Further support for utility reforms

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1935

General News—Pages 1, 4, 9
Boston and New England News—Page 2
Sports—Page 8
Financial—Pages 10 and 11

Features

Weather 2
Events Tonight 2
Radio Time-Table 2
The Home Forum 5
"The time for thinkers has come" (With German Translation)
Home Building and Gardening 6
Progress in Education 7
Chess 8
Weekly Aviation Column 9
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

Dever Plans U. S. and State Combination Against Crime

A scheme of co-ordination of state law enforcement agencies with the Federal Government and of co-operation with existing local police forces, is Attorney General-elect Paul Dever's objective, he said in an address before the Advertising Club in the Hotel Statler at noon today.

"I am not in favor of police unification," he said, "which would involve surrender of local control and a militarization of the state force."

The projected State Department of Justice which would replace the office of Attorney General, should, in his opinion, be a clearing house of enforcement activity—a central bureau of investigation, not supplanting local police organizations but co-operating with them.

Local forces with their intimate knowledge of local conditions are best able to deal more intelligently and with less merely rigid application of the law, with "community nuisances," he said. But a central Department of Justice would be better equipped to combat the "community menace"—the gunman with his fleeting automobile.

"We were all raised," said Mr. Dever, "to respect our local policeman. He was regarded in the light of a guide and father. He carried no gun, but he exerted an influence upon our youth which was salutary and not fearsome."

After bestowing high praise upon the conscientious work of individual officers in the Boston and other police forces, the speaker stated his conviction that these forces should be increased, the present rates of pay, which he described as "woefully inadequate," should be raised in order to attract the best men, and that these men should be selected by civil service examinations.

"Modern crime constitutes a challenge to modern society," he concluded, "and because we are governed by human beings we must use the method of trial and error in combatting it. We need to emphasize law observance more than law enforcement. Law enforcement concerns the office of the Attorney General but law observance is essentially a spiritual and parental problem."

Senate Deadlock Appears Over Revere Feels Broom of Reform Flag Waving Urged Upon State

(Continued from Page 1)

the East Boston shore, looking for its slip, and tried a dozen times to get its bearings. The whole harbor, for that matter, was full of groping and bewildered ships, with whistles seeming to come from all sides and helping precisely not at all. This particular ferry was out at least three quarters of an hour, with the captain wishing that he could get out and walk to lead the way.

Or there was the case of Adolph Siegenthaler of Smith's Point, Manchester. He was wakened out of a sound sleep in his beach cottage by a ship's clock striking eight bells. He peered out into the pea-soup atmosphere to see the bow of a tanker cosily nudging its way across the beach at him, as though it were coming in his window.

He raced out, shouting at the top of his lungs. The tanker emitted a few hysterical and hoarse blasts from an iron throat and slid back into the fog—to be seen no more.

Hultman Ouster Sought

Governor Curley was today on the sharp lookout for some further technicality, by which he can dislodge Eugene C. Hultman from his Ely-appointed job of Metropolitan District Commission chief. The first Curley onslaught, via an old crown law, was termed invalid by Attorney General Warner.

"I do not for a moment," the Governor declared, "consider that this ruling by Mr. Warner is conclusive. I desire to look farther into the matter."

It was noted at the State House that a new attorney general—Paul A. Dever—takes office on Jan. 16. Mr. Dever is a Democrat. Whether he would furnish a ruling differing from the Warner ruling was problematical.

Trees for Boston Streets

Something approximating Macbeth's moving forest may advance on Boston shortly, the city learned today, if local and state ERA officials can decide "what price tree." The project, started by the local ERA, calls for 7000 trees to wraith the city once again in its ancient arboreal beauty. They would be planted on streets that have not seen a green thing in decades. They would bring a touch of nature to the children of cobblestones and sunless streets.

But the price—there is the obstacle at the moment. Boston ERA says nearly $70 a tree. Massachusetts ERA, which happens to have the veto power, says $20 a tree is ample.

Milk Control Shifting

Unable to prevent milk distributors from underpaying and in some instances withholding payments to small producers around Boston, the Federal Government is today planning to withdraw its control over Massachusetts produced milk in favor of the recently established state milk control board.

School Censor Proposed

Boston's public schools will have their own Watch and Ward Society, if the new school committee chairman, Charles E. Mackey, has his way. These two planks were today before the public, as parts of his program for the coming year:

1. Formation of a committee of public-spirited citizens to censor all forms of school entertainment.

2. A campaign—possibly carried to the Legislature—to prohibit children from evening performances of all theaters, except where the subject of the performance is purely educational.

Dr. Mackey proposes to forge much closer links between parents and teachers, and called for bi-monthly meetings between the two groups.

Other significant Mackey proposals were the building of a large municipal stadium for sport contests, the admission price to go toward milk, clothes and other needs of destitute children; compulsory school attendance up to the age of 16 years; eventual establishment of a city college for those without resources for private colleges; establishment of a grievance board, to settle disputes between pupils and teachers; money, money and more money. "Where millions go for roads and buildings, education is cut to the bone."

Fitzgerald Heads Council

The Boston City Council today elected John I. Fitzgerald as its tenth president since the Council was crearted a body of 22 members in 1926. The election was unanimous, with 19 of the 22 councillors voting. Mr. Fitzgerald has been a leading supporter of Mayor Mansfield's policies in the City Council. He was the only councillor starting his tenth year of service who had not acted as president of that body.

His election was assured several weeks ago, as reported by the Monitor, when Clement A. Norton withdrew from the race. Furthermore, it is understood that from the first Mr. Fitzgerald had the support of the 12 councillors who had consistently voted for Mansfield measures. The new president comes from the old Lomasney ward, Ward 3, which is composed of the west and north ends.

Briefs

Richard D. Grant, secretary to Governor Curley, will deliver a radio address this evening at 6:15 over Station WBZ on one of the subjects contained in the Governor's inaugural message.

Sideswiped by the Rhode Island Democratic coup, Frederick E. Coe today resigned after 21 years as head of the Woonsocket police force, according to the Associated Press.

A $3,000,000 hospital on Albany Street is being considered by Mayor Mansfield.

Another move to end the Southbridge Hamilton Mills strike is underway by the State Arbitration and Conciliation Board and labor leaders.

Dorothy Canfield, author, came to Boston yesterday, gave mothers a few hints on how to bring up children, was off again to her ancestral home in Arlington, Vt., where she does most of her writing.

Lewis F. Curtis of Chestnut Hill won all the prizes offered at the twelfth annual homing pigeon show held at Brooklyn. He came home with two silver trophies.

More patrolmen rather than widening of the road is recommended by the State Department of Public Works to halt the casualties reported on the southwest cutoff enabling New York bound traffic to skirt Worcester.

A bill for reinstatement of former members of the Boston police department who went out on strike when Calvin Coolidge was Governor was filed today with the House of Representatives by Representative Francis X. Coyne of Boston.

A bill exempting persons 70 years of age or over from paying a poll tax was filed today by Representative Sven A. Eriscon of Worcester. Another measure filed by Representative Ericson would prohibit service charges by public utility corporation.

Richard D. Grant makes long-distance telephone call to Governor Curley, tells Messenger Gallagher to keep intruders out. Messenger tries unsuccessfully to stop Senator Joseph Langone from entering. Senator puts elbow through panel window in Grant's office.

Eight Boston Councilmen signed a petition yesterday to cut down the Council from 22 to nine members, the petition to be filed with the Legislature.

The Metropolitan District Commission is authorized, in a bill filed by Representative Horace T. Cahill of Braintree, to lay out and construct a parkway from Administration Road in Quincy to Granite Street in Braintree.

Amherst College students rise in protest against the college decree that when a snowball comes hurtling through a dormitory window, the occupant of said room must pay the damage. College administrators reserve comment on the alleged "diplomacy" involved.

Judge Stanley E. Qua, newly-appointed associate justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judical Court, was inducted into office yesterday.

Hurley Reported Going Out

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—High democratic authorities disclosed today that Postmaster William E. Hurley of Boston, would be replaced by a Democrat when his term expires on Feb. 5.

An Aid to Motorists

By a Staff Photographer

No Excuse for Not Mailing Letters

Mail Box at New Bedford, Mass., Planned So the Autoist Can Deposit Mail Without Leaving His Car.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Education talk....	Messner Orchestra	Organ recital.....
5:15	Agricultural reports..	NBC Orchestra.....	Mixed quartet.....	"Skippy" sketch...
5:30	"The Singing Lady"...	"Sugar Bunny"...	"Jack Armstrong"...	Fred Hoey, talk...
5:45	'Little Orphan Annie'	"Buddy and Blake"	Male quartet.....	Book talk.....
6:00	Ferdinando Orch.....	Evening Tattler:	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Talk, Gov. J.M. Curley	sketches; music..	Melody Limited:	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	Features; news..	soloists; orchestra	Dramatic sketch..
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Billy Batchelor"	"Lum and Abner"...	Music lecture.....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Male quartet.....	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.....
7:15	Morton Downey; orch.	Popular vocal.....	"Just Plain Bill"...	Renard Orchestra.
7:30	Musical Memories:	Talk, E. A. Filene.	Jerry Cooper; orch.	Golf lesson.....
7:45	Edgar Guest; orch...	Big Freddie Miller.	Boake Carter, news	Alexander Orch...
8:00	Crime Clues; network	Leo Reisman's Or-	"Lavender and Old	ERA Orchestra....
8:15	dramatic sketch.....	chestra; soloist..	Lace"; musicale..	Astronomy talk...
8:30	Lawrence Tibbett;	Wayne King and	Lyman Orchestra,	ERA Orchestra....
8:45	J. B. Kennedy; orch.	his Orchestra.....	vocal soloists....	Talk, "Greek Art"
9:00	Grace Moore, soprano;	Ben Bernie's Orch.;	Bing Crosby; Mills	Stevens Orchestra.
9:15	concert orchestra....	screen players....	Bros.; orchestra.	Organ recital.....
9:30	'Hands Across Border':	Ed Wynn; Graham	Isham Jones's Or-	Le Paradis Band..
9:45	soloists; orchestra...	McNamee; orch...	chestra; soloist..	News Service.....
10:00	Elliott Daniels and	"The New Moon,"	Walter O'Keefe;Ca-	Jack Fisher and
10:15	his orchestra.....	Gladys Swarthout;	sa Lomas; soloist	his orchestra.....
10:30	'Tim and Irene's Sky	John Barclay; so-	Studio speaker....	Sport program
10:45	Road Show": variety	loists; players; or.	Musical Rhymester	from Mechanics
11:00	Reports; features.....	Forecasts; events.	News Service.....	Building, Boston.
11:15	Lyman Orchestra.....	NBC vocalist.....	Renard Orchestra.	Haymes Orchestra.
11:30	D'Orsay Brothers and	Don Bestor and	Herbie Kaye and	Will Alexander and
11:45	their orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, Radio City Matinee; Cole Porter, popular composer; "Fats" Waller, composer-pianist; Richard Himber's Orchestra; Loretta Lee; male quartet.
2:00 WEEI (3:45, 4:15), Emergency Campaign program from Copley-Plaza.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air.
3:00 WNAC, Kate Smith's Matinee Hour: soloists; orchestra.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:15 WNAC, Curtis Institute of Musik program; artist student recital.
4:30 WBZ, Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, Mary Pickford and stock company in "Connie Goes Home."
8:00 WBZ, Penthouse Party: Mark Hellinger; Gladys Glad; soloists; orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, Broadway Varieties: Everett Marshall; soloist; chorus; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra; vocal ensemble; male quartet.
9:00 WBZ, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing," network dramatic sketch.
9:00 WEEI, Town Hall Tonight: Fred Allen and company; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, John McCormack, Irish tenor, in recital.
9:30 WNAC, "Adventures of Gracie"; Burns and Allen; popular orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Mischa Levitski, concert pianist, in recital.
10:00 WNAC, Two-way Byrd Antarctic relay program: two-way conversation.
10:00 WEEI, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
10:30 WAAB, Melody Masterpieces: soloists; male chorus; concert orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, "One Man's Family," dramatic sketch from San Francisco.
11:30 WBZ, "The Administration's Policies and Projects," Senator Huey P. Long of Louisiana.

Boston Bureau Demands Policy Of Retrenchment

Puts Cost of Government at $3,000,000 Above Mayor's Estimate

A strong demand for drastic retrenchment to prevent a prohibitive 1935 tax rate was issued today by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau in a report setting the increased cost of Boston's city government at $11,000,000, nearly $3,000,000 more than Mayor Mansfield's yesterday's estimate.

Salaries Kept Up

Releasing its first 1935 report directly after Mayor Mansfield yesterday appeared before the City Council with plans for a state sales tax and income tax increases to meet his budget problems, the bureau characterized Boston's financial situation as much more severe than the Mayor outlined. The chief executive estimated his new costs at $8,100,000.

Yet, observers, after scanning the two estimates, today declared both fail to cover the entire problem.

For the first time the bureau has been out of step with Mayor Mansfield's administration. "Although the Mayor, school committee, and independent department heads separately have the power to reduce most of the salaries in their departments, there is apparently no disposition to do so," the bureau declared. "Whether the cold necessities of the situation will compel such action is an open question."

The bureau and the Mayor counted the $5,000,000 added by forced restoration of municipal pay cuts, and the $600,000 for the anticipated deficit in the East Boston Vehicular Tunnel. But Mayor Mansfield must provide $1,050,043 for cost of supplies, previously met by federal grants, the bureau declared. Nor did he mention that last year he floated a $3,800,000 loan against tax titles to help pay welfare costs. This sum he must load upon the 1935 tax levy or reverse his policy and borrow the money outside the debt limit.

On the other hand, the bureau, in its $11,000,000 estimate, failed to include $2,500,000 for increased state tax and assessments, which the Mayor did mention. The combined mayoral and bureau items would total more than $13,000,000. And the Mansfield-advocated new revenue sources would yield only $6,800,000 for Boston.

There is little doubt that Mayor Mansfield could effect sufficient piecemeal budget savings to make up the difference between the $6,800,000 in new revenues and his estimate of $8,100,000 in increased costs.

Yet, as the research bureau points out, only through drastic retrenchment can the Mayor bridge the gap between the $6,800,000 revenue figure and the bureau estimate of $11,000,000 in increased costs.

Harder still would be the task of meeting the $12,900,000 figure. Furthermore, there is no assurance that Mayor Mansfield's sales tax-income tax proposal will pass the Legislature, as Governor Curley's attitude toward the measure is still unknown.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"L'AIGLON" (Shubert) Eva La Gallienne and her company in Clemence Dane's version of Edmond Rostand's play. This week only. 8:30. Matinee tomorrow, 2:30.

Movies

EXETER—"The Curtain Falls." 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. Also "St. Louis Kid."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Paul Muni in "Border Town." Fenway, 1, 4, 7, 10. Paramount, 9&10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Bachelor of Arts."

FINE ARTS—"Man of Aran," begins third week. Fine arts and zoology shorts. "Funny Little Bunnies," color cartoon. 1:40, 3:40, 5:35, 7:30.

KEITH'S—Ginger Rogers and Francis Lederer in "Manhattan Romance." 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

ORPHEUM—"The Mighty Barnum." Vaudeville. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

STATE—"Forsaking All Others," Gay treatment of eternal triangle, with Clark Gable, Robert Montgomery and Joan Crawford. 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:45.

METROPOLITAN—Paul Whiteman and his orchestra, with radio show soloists. Screen feature, "The President Vanishes," a timely treatment of fascism inspired by munition makers. 11:30 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:10.

MODERN—Shirley Temple in "Bright Eyes." 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:40. Also "The Church Mouse."

BOSTON—"The Silver Streak," a story based on the new streamlined trains. 10:11 a. m., 1:16, 4:21, 7:26, 10:31. Vaudeville.

SCOLLAY—"Border Town." 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:15, 9:25. Vaudeville.

TREMONT—Will Rogers in "Handy Andy," and "The Unknown Blonde." 9 a. m. to 11.

UPTOWN—"Anne of Green Gables." 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Also "Flirtation Walk."

UNIVERSITY—"Gentlemen Are Born," college story. 3, 5, 8:10. Also "Flirtation Walk."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Leon Errol comedy, "Fixing a Stew"; "Flying Pigskin"; "Dumbbell Letters"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11.

STRAND—"Menace." 1, 3:52, 6:44, 9:36. Also "Blind Date."

Music

HARRY BLANK—Philadelphia baritone, Jordan Hall. 8:15.

Hockey

BOSTON GARDEN—Bruins vs. Toronto Maple Leafs. 8:30.

ARENA—Massachusetts Institute of Technology vs. Boston University. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

MORNING MUSICALE—Maria Olazewska, contralto, and Jan Smeterlin, pianist. Hotel Statler ballroom. 11 a. m.

ERA GREATER BOSTON CHORUS—Hotel Somerset, under the auspices of the Women's Italian Club. 2.

Other Events

FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS—Drama conference. 115 Newbury Street. 10:30 a. m.

ROTARY CLUB—Guests: Gov. James M. Curley and members of the Executive Council. Hotel Statler. 12:20.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—William H. Cliff speaks on "The Changing Tariff and Its Effect Upon American Business." Following dinner at 6:30.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Prints," by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Connecticut Welfare Forces Unite for Old-Age Pensions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 8—Although no one is prepared to say where the money is coming from, Connecticut seems to be heading toward old age pensions.

The Legislature has not opened yet and anything may happen when it does, but the advocates of assistance for the elderly, waging a losing battle for nearly 20 years, are now confident of victory.

This week they have made public the bill they will present to the General Assembly. It asks $2,000,000 to set the plan in motion and pay pensions for a year and a half, to those eligible.

Persons at age 65, resident in the State 10 years and without other means of support would get the money—$7 a week or $10 in special cases. They would not need to be citizens. A jail or prison record would not bar them, nor would possession of a home. If they have an estate and get a pension, the State will get the money back plus interest by a prior claim on the estate when they pass on.

Shift in Party Control

A similar plan was dropped abruptly into the waste basket two years ago by the Republican House of Representatives after the State Senate, which was Democratic, had adopted it in a patently political gesture.

What gives the backers of the pension plan their confidence now is that all three parties, Republicans, Democrats and Socialists, are committed by their campaign promises to some sort of old age relief. The Republican platform was far from specific on this troublesome point, but some of the Republican orators, influential individuals in the party, declared openly for a pension plan.

For the first time perhaps on any social welfare measure in Connecticut the several fraternal groups, political minorities and welfare organizations who are actively supporting the pension move have pooled their efforts. Frequently their efforts, directed toward one end, have been divided.

With the Fraternal Order of Eagles getting much of the credit for leadership, all these organizations have submerged their identities this year in a single committee for old age pensions. They will present a single bill and back it unitedly.

To give the plan a nonpartisan label they have hit upon the plan of having the same bill, in identical language, introduced by a representative of each party.

The hurdle they must leap is money. So far they have shied away at sight of it and they may, for all their good beginning, come a cropper there. It takes courage to talk about new taxes. A bond issue makes small appeal. Any attempt to raid the fat motor vehicle receipts now dedicated to highway work will be fought by rural legislators.

Should one of these sources of revenue be tapped, and that is almost inevitable before the session ends, the old age pension group will be just one more in the scramble for the funds.

Group Membership

A list of the committee that prepared the bill indicates the groups behind the plan. It is headed by the Rev. Dr. Oscar E. Maurer of the Connecticut Council of Churches of Christ.

Others are William M. Harris, Waterbury settlement executive; Mrs. Edward Higgins, Norwich, Child Welfare Association; Jasper McLevy, Socialist Mayor of Bridgeport; Dr. Royal Meeker, of the Yale faculty; Mrs. Edward Robinson, League of Women Voters; the Rev. William J. Daly, Catholic Social Service Bureau, and Miss Dorothy Eli Williams, the Consumers' League.

An advisory committee includes N. H. Batchelder, Lommis School headmaster; William M. Citron, Representative in Congress; the Rev. Nelson H. Cruickshank; Cornelius J. Danaher and John J. Egan, the Connecticut Federation of Labor; Leigh Dannenberg, Bridgeport publisher; Prof. Jerome Davis, Yale sociologist; Raymond F. Gates, Republican leader and head of the state department of agencies and institutions; Deputy State Comptroller Robert J. Smith; State Senator Julius C. Stremlau and others.

Tax on Utilities Set at 40 Per Cent

(Continued from Page 1)

are promised by legislators themselves in questionnaires just received from more than 100 legislators by the Framingham Committee, which insists particularly upon the right of municipalities to own their own power plants in competition, if necessary, with private enterprise.

Return of 5 Per Cent

Many other legislators, replying to the questionnaires drawn by the committee from Framingham, recorded themselves as open to debate on the utility issue, reserving official comment until they had studied the question further.

The bills filed by the Framingham group, headed by Richard H. Long, former candidate for Governor, propose (1) a tax of 40 per cent on gross revenues of public utility companies, reserving the right for plants to receive an annual return of 5 per cent on plant values; (2) an act to permit municipalities to establish public power plants by modifying the 1918 law that the Framingham committee says has prevented the setting up of any large public plants.

Richard H. Long, chairman of the committee, explained that he does not seek directly the substitution of public operation for private control. What he does insist upon is the right for his town to go into the power business without restriction if the people demand such action.

Election of Board

By making the offices on the Public Utilities Commission elective, the Framingham Committee believes that public opinion would be better represented in utility circles. Under the present set-up, the State and the utility companies contribute, half and half, to the salaries of the commissioners.

The proposed 40 per cent tax on gross revenues of utilities, according to Mr. Long, would enable the Legislature to lift the excessive tax burden on real estate owners, possibly by exempting dwellings from taxation up to $2000.

Depreciation Needed

Utility rates, he explained, are based, not upon revenue but upon plant valuations which he declared have not been properly depreciated.

"While speculators are permitted," Mr. Long stated, "to borrow money at a rate of 1 per cent, we have the paradoxical situation of real estate owners, who pay 70 per cent of the costs of government, forced to pay 4 per cent and more on their mortgages.

"Such conditions can be corrected by striking first at the fundamental errors in government such as those permitting utilities to maintain excessively high plant values as an excuse for maintaining excessively high power rates."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, without much temperature change tonight and Wednesday, probably with rain; colder by Wednesday night; temperatures in the 40's and upper 30's; gentle to moderate southerly winds.

Maine: Cloudy, probably occasional rain tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Cloudy, probably occasional rain tonight and Wednesday; slightly colder in north portion tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut: Cloudy, probably occasional rain tonight and Wednesday; little change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Light variable winds becoming southerly and increasing Wednesday; overcast weather, probably occasional rain, tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	47	51	Minneapolis	32	34
Bermuda	66	68	New Orleans	68	70
Chicago	42	46	New York	48	52
Denver	40	62	Norfolk, Va.	44	50
Helena, Mont.	30	36	Philadelphia	46	50
Jacksonville	62	72	St. Louis	54	54
Kansas City	44	56	San Francisco	48	56
Los Angeles	52	60	Washington	46	56
Miami, Fla.	56	72			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 8.
B—Maximum Jan. 7.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 1:29 p. m.; height, 11 feet.
Wednesday, 2:03 a. m.; height, 10.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:58 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Clear; trace of snow on the ground at 8 p. m.; maximum temperature 46 degrees above zero; minimum 35 above.

Curley Lends Hand To Raise Required School Age to 16

Gov. James M. Curley announced that he would head a definite drive to attain the passage of a bill in the Legislature to raise the compulsory school age limit from 14 to 16.

In a conference with the Commissioner of Education, Dr. Payson Smith, he asked the commissioner to meet with Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and for the two who have previously filed separate school age bills to combine on one. He has also asked Edward A. Filene for additional information and advice on the subject of child labor and education in the State.

This child labor and school age question has been buffeted about in the State Legislature for the last few years.

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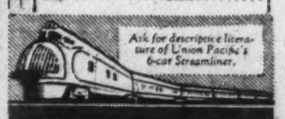

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NORTH WESTERN UNION PACIFIC

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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New Hampshire Beach Resort Seeks To Break Away From Its Parent Town

HAMPTON, N. H., Jan. 8—Residents of Hampton Beach say they've had enough of "taxation without representation." So they want to secede.

The long-existing threat by Hampton Beach residents to ask for a separation from the town of Hampton became a reality yesterday, when it was learned that beach authorities plan to appear before the Legislature to ask the General Court to create the town of Hampton Beach entirely independent of Hampton.

The move is the result of a long-time feeling by beach business men that that part of town was getting less than its share of consideration. The feeling was heightened when the town voted down, at two special town meetings, a beach proposal that the State take over the property between the beach and highway.

Town residents, of course, greatly outnumber beach residents at town meetings.

At present the town raises taxes and appropriates money for both the town and beach. Some time ago the Hampton Beach precinct commission was organized, through which sums in addition to taxes are asked of property owners to make improvements for the attraction of summer people.

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Long Packs Senate Galleries

New Senators Avoid Spotlight

U.S. and British Debt Compared

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—The vortex of national affairs today shifted suddenly and unexpectedly from its familiar haunts—either White House or Capitol—to the austere chamber of the United States Supreme Court where the first long-awaited test of New Deal legislation came late yesterday and found it wanting in at least one respect.

Startled by the eight-to-one majority that threw out Section 9C of the Recovery Act, all officialdom turned with interest, anxiety or hope toward the same spot today where the vastly more important gold actions of the Administration are on trial.

As if by pre-arrangement, the Senate had recessed over today and the House adjourned after a very brief and entirely routine session. Nothing conflicted wtih the Supreme Court for the center of the day's stage. Nevertheless the process of the New Deal moved on in normal grooves. From Huey Long to the bonus, familiar subjects were under discussion wherever the court decisions could be forgotten. Postmaster General Farley broke into the headlines in lighter vein by acknowledging the authenticity of a signature in green ink.

* * *

Huey P. Long: Now and then it falls to the lot of this column to entertain a visitor to Washington, when it becomes our pleasant duty to disclose the sights of the city.

One charming young lady whom we entertained recently had only one item on her "must" list—Huey P. Long. This feeling seems to be growing; it is not necessarily sympathetic to Senator Long, but is rather one of unalloyed curiosity.

The galleries were packed yesterday when Mr. Long delivered his violent attack on the Administration. The audience had to be cautioned again and again by the presiding officer to restrain its merriment and occasional applause at his sallies.

To them the "Kingfish" seemed a sort of theatrical performer. Indeed, there is a good deal of theatricality in the wild oratorical gyrations of the Louisianan.

On the other hand, it would be the greatest mistake to dismiss him lightly as a playboy. He holds his state in the hollow of his hand. He is a powerful figure.

One approaches him each session, after the gap of a few months, with a certain incredulity. His personality seems improbable, a myth. And then one sees him on the Senate floor—whirling his arms above his head; speaking with a satiric effect and occasionally a reckless ferocity unmatched in the chamber; bringing laugh after laugh from the galleries, and stopping at no insinuation or innuendo.

His speech yesterday came closest to being a direct assault on the President that he has yet made; hitherto it has been merely Mr. Roosevelt's "advisers" or "the Administration." Mr. Long wants federal patronage restored to him, but is not likely to get it. Meanwhile there are few Senators who can stand up to him.

* * *

Huey and the White House: They don't conceal the real relations between the senior Senator from Louisiana and the White House any longer. Asked this morning if President Roosevelt had read Senator Long's speech, a Presidential secretary replied:

"I doubt if he has. He seemed in a good humor when I talked with him just now."

* * *

The New Senate: Like freshmen just come to school, the new senators, all Democrats, are lined up in a back row of the Legislature. They look rather self-conscious, are very quiet and for the first day or so have kept pretty much to themselves.

Vic Donahey (D) of Ohio shouted "Aye" instead of "Here" when the roll call was taken the first day, and hastily changed it. It is somewhat amusing to see men who have been leaders in state legislatures or occupants of governors' chairs momentarily abashed by the Washington scene. But it will not be for long.

Perhaps as much is expected of Senator Donahey as of any of the other 12 new members, but in the row with him are other striking personalities. Many correspondents caught their first sight of Joseph F. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania, who looks like a successful business executive, perhaps a railroad president. He is not adept at speech-making, it is said, but will concentrate on executive and organizing work.

Theodore G. Bilbo (D) of Mississippi, who belongs to the old-fashioned southern stump-speaking school, is also remaining silent while he gets the "feel" of the place.

* * *

Debts—United States and Abroad: America has the biggest debt in history, and is going to have a bigger one. Mr. Roosevelt does not propose to balance the budget next year and gives no indication when he will balance it. To a good many persons this is a cause of anxiety.

How far this is justified depends on various factors, but at any rate one can get a better understanding of America's relative debt position by comparing it with other countries. The nation in many ways most similar to the United States is England. Giving the figures very roughly, Great Britain has a population of about 40,000,000 a total debt of over $40,000,000,000 and a per-capita debt of about $900.

How does this compare with America's? Mr. Roosevelt proposes a national debt of $34,000,000,000 June 30, 1936. But this tells only half the story. State and local debts run close to $20,000,000,000. The total of these two debts must be divided by a population of about 125,000,000. That gives a United States per capita debt of around $440 . . . less than half that of Great Britain. On the other hand, the French national debt is estimated at $470 per capita, the German at $94.

It is slight comfort to the American taxpayer perhaps to find his English brother must carry a burden twice as big; but at least it indicates pretty clearly that taking this single financial factor separately there is nothing inherently alarming in the situation. Another way of getting to the same answer is to point out that a majority of federal bond issues late in 1934 were selling at record highs.

* * *

Public Power: The Roosevelt Administration presses ahead with the plan to provide both federal and municipal public buildings in New York City with power from publicly owned plants.

Application for $3,780,000 to start work on the first of a group of such plants was filed late yesterday with the Public Works Administration, bearing the signature of Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of Treasury, as custodian of all federal buildings. Prompt approval of the application and allotment of the funds is predicted.

Detailed plans for the first plant were included in the petition. A total of five such plants is now contemplated. Some will be owned and operated by the city and others by the Federal Government. All together they will provide a power network for the city which will supply both federal and municipal buildings and take this market completely out of the hands of the private utilities which are alleged by both city and federal governments to have been charging excessive rates.

The first plant is designed to eliminate federal power purchase of about $700,000 out of a total bill in the New York City area which is estimated for the future around $1,209,000. The annual saving, according to the petition, would be $152,690 the first year, and would increase thereafter to $308,020 in the fourteenth year when the capital investment would be entirely amortized.

The move is an integral part of the Roosevelt drive to force privately owned power utilities to reduce their rate structures. The New York experiment is intended as a warning that federal and municipal business will be taken away from the private companies wherever they refuse to cut rates to what the Administration believes is a proper level.

* * *

The Bonus: The old familiar bonus is a sizzling legislative issue even before Congress is organized. Without waiting for formal setting up of the congressional machine, committee assignments, etc., the members on every side of the irregular fence have started shooting in their respective versions of what should be voted to the veterans.

Representative Wright Patman (D), Texas veteran bonus champion, was as usual first over the line with a bill for immediate outright payment of the entire face value of the bonus certificates.

But Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, who tries to reconcile the voting interests of his veteran constituents with his own conservative antecedents, was on his heels with a new compromise plan which would be a little cheaper.

Mr. Fish wants to pay the veterans off in five annual installments amounting to about $400,000,000 a year or a total of $2,000,000,000. He points out that the Patman plan would cost $2,285,798,178. Besides the saving of nearly $300,000,000, he claims the added advantage of his alternative of spreading the burden out over a five-year period.

This is conceded in Administration circles to be some improvement over costly outright payment, but the White House is looking for something even better. There is a disposition to compromise. But not on $2,000,000,000 terms. One suggestion is to cancel interest charges on loans made against bonus certificates repay interest paid to date and authorize 50 per cent flat payment at this time.

* * *

Below Zero Flights: To test its equipment in conditions approximating that of the Arctic regions, the Army Air Corps will send 18 airplanes to Duluth, Minn., the latter part of this month to make trial flights for about a month. Maj. Ralph Royce of Selfridge Field, Mich., will lead the group.

Major Royce was awarded the Mackay trophy for commanding the Arctic patrol flight from Selfridge Field to Spokane, Wash., and return, five years ago, under similar severe weather conditions.

The forthcoming expedition, to be terminated with an extended flight to Great Falls, Mont., will include tactical airplanes for all classes as well as an array of equipment including a landing gear combination of a wheel and ski, devices for starting engines in zero weather, engine covers, flying clothes, power plant installations, priming fluids, gasoline and oil. Field shelters will be provided for the personnel.

* * *

Controlling Indian Crime: The drive for reform in legal procedure has reached the Indian reservations. A suggested legal code to replace the present system of punishment by government order has just been submitted to the Indian tribes of the country for their approval.

Under this code Indians could establish their own criminal and civil courts. Thirty-eight common offenses are listed over which Indian judges are to exercise jurisdiction. Crime control experts as well as anthropologists will be asked to give their opinion on the suggestions before they are adopted.

At present the Secretary of the Interior has practically absolute power to regulate the conduct of Indians on reservations and to punish disobedience of such regulations, except with a regard to a few matters, such as murder and larceny, which Congress has said shall be a matter for the Federal District Court. But the Interior Department's crime control ceasures have been piecemeal and unorganized. The present move is designed as the first step toward giving the Indians a substantial measure of control over their own members in the field of law and order.

* * *

No Alibi: Genial "Jim" Farley, Postmaster General of the United States and politician extraordinary for the Roosevelt Administration, manfully assumed his own burdens today.

Philatelists, than whom there are no more earnest individuals on earth, have been much incensed of late over the unexplained appearance of an extra sheet of special Mother's Day stamps bearing the famous Farley autograph in the equally famous Farley green ink. Three such sheets and only three were supposed to be in existence. Whence came this fourth? Was it a clever forgery? Of was there skullduggery around the Post Office Department.

With an appropriate blush, Mr. Farley today explained it all and took the blame on his own broad shoulders. In a moment of excessive generosity he had bought and paid for the fourth sheet, signed it and given it to "a friend" who had solicited it for "a friend of a friend." All stamp collectors take note. The fourth sheet is genuine and so is the Farley signature in green ink. Today no stenographer takes Mr. Farley's blame for him, nor even a rubber stamp. He did it with his own green ink.

Details of Libel Action Denied Long by Court

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Senator Huey Long of Louisiana lost another court action today in the $500,000 libel suit filed against him by Samued T. Ansell, local attorney and retired army general.

Senator Long's request for a more detailed statement of the libel action was dismissed without comment by Justice Daniel W. O'Donoghue of the District of Columbia Supreme Court. A previous effort to block the suit through a claim of congressional immunity was rejected by the Supreme Court. Mr. Ansell's suit was based on a speech Senator Long made in the Senate.

Pre-Ford Model at Ford Pre-view

Wide World

Henry and Edsel Ford Relax

The Senior Ford Was Well Used to This Mode of Transportation, But It Is of Some Doubt if His Son Has a Very Vivid Recollection of It.

During the preview of his new models at Dearborn, Mich., Henry Ford placed sleighs of all kinds at the disposal of his guests, and many of them, it is reported, availed themselves of an opportunity, new to many of them, to hear the jingle of sleigh bells and the sharp whine of steel runners on crisp snow. Mr. Ford and his son Edsel were not left behind when it came to a spin.

Hauptmann Near Lindbergh House, Witness Testifies

Neighbor Places Him Near Scene; Taxi Driver Identifies Prisoner

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FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 8—Bruno Richard Hauptmann, Bronx carpenter accused of the kidnaping and murder of Baby Charles Augustus Lindbergh Jr., was twice identified in court today by witnesses.

Amandus Hochmuth, aged former neighbor of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, identified him as a man with a ladder in a "dirty green" car near the Lindbergh home on the day of the crime, and John Perrone, Bronx taxicab driver, pointed to him as the man who gave him a dollar to deliver a note to Dr. John F. (Jafsie) Condon in March, 1932.

The State failed in its second attempt to get the ladder, down which it contends the baby was carried, into evidence, and the defense pursued a vigorous attack upon the efficiency of the New Jersey police after two state troopers testified they could find no fingerprints in the Lindbergh nursery, on the ladder, or on the ransom note which Colonel Lindbergh found on the nursery window sill.

Ladder Blocked

The defense successfully blocked the ladder from evidence on the ground that it had not been properly identified.

Mr. Hochmuth, who turned out to be the mysterious old man who paced the jail in front of Hauptmann's cell several weeks ago, electrified the packed court when he gave his testimony. There was a gasp when he stepped down from the stand and gingerly touched the Bronx carpenter with his hand.

Hauptmann rolled his head negatively back and forth.

The witness testified he was standing on the porch of his home in the forenoon on March 1, 1932. His home, he explained, was on the main highway intersection with the lane that runs to the Lindbergh place in Hopewell.

"Well," he said, "I saw a car coming around the corner, pretty good speed, and I expected it to turn over on the ditch. And as the car was about 25—I should judge about 25 feet away from me, the man in there looked out of the window like this—"

He turned his head toward the jury to show them how.

"And he glared at me as if he saw a ghost."

Wilentz Questions

Queried Attorney General David T. Wilentz:

"And the man that you saw looking out of that automobile glaring at you in the manner that you say, is he in this room?"

"Yes," Mr. Hochmuth said.

"Where is he?"

The witness raised an arm, pointed a finger.

"Alongside the trooper there!"

The lights went out with Mr. Hochmuth's finger still pointed at Bruno Hauptmann.

There was objection from the defense as the State invited the witness to step down and lay a hand on the defendant's shoulder. It was quickly straightened out and the witness started directly toward Hauptmann, his right arm extended.

Spectators leaned forward, held their breath. The witness lightly touched Hauptmann's shoulder, and quickly withdrew his hand.

The defense couldn't shake the identification.

Boomed Edward J. Reilly, chief of Hauptmann's staff:

"Did that state trooper point out Bruno Richard Hauptmann to you as he sat in his seat?"

The answer had all the spirit that 87 years could muster.

"No!"

Pecora Nominated For Supreme Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 8—Ferdinand Pecora, prominent New York lawyer and special counsel for the United States Senate sub-committee which conducted the stock market investigation, was today nominated for Justice of the New York State Supreme Court, First Judicial District, by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman. Confirmation by the State Senate is confidently expected.

Mr. Pecora is prominent in Democratic quarters and was candidate for District Attorney of New York County on the Recovery Party ticket, sponsored by Postmaster General James A. Farley, in November, 1933. He lost to the Tammany candidate, William C. Dodge.

The Senate today passed legislation providing for a four-year term for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor and a two-year term for Assemblymen. The bills were sent to the lower house for consideration and bring up to 10 the number of Lehman Program bills in the original batch of 13 on which the upper branch already has taken favoring action. The vote on the measures was along strictly party lines and demonstrated the strength of the new Democratic steamroller in Albany.

Listed Bond Issues

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—As of Jan. 1, 1935, there were 1340 bond issues aggregating $44,815,525,467 par value listed on the New York Stock Exchange with a total market value of $40,659,643,442.

Australia Backs Gold Prospectors To Boost Trade

Governments Subsidize Mining Ventures, Raising Output

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic. — Ambitious proposals for a general mining revival in Australia were adopted by a conference of federal and state ministers in Melbourne, and a grant of £403,000 is to be made by the Commonwealth Government to the states so that they can assist prospectors and small companies and provide batteries and treatment plants.

Immediate employment of many men in mining is expected to follow, with a revival in the industry and increased gold production.

Assistance will not be confined to gold mining. Coal miners in New South Wales and miners in Tasmania and elsewhere will benefit.

Peak Decade

Speaking at the conference, the Federal Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Employment, F. H. Stewart, said he was optimistic enough to think that, organized on a national basis, the revival program might bring gold production to the peak decade of 1901-1902, with a value of £142,000,000. Also, it would mean additional employment for upwards of 20,000.

Senator A. J. McLachlan said that nothing would do more good for unemployment than the rehabilitation of the mining industry.

Senator McLachlan urged the states to maintain a rigid control over the flotation of mining companies, which too often were wild cats.

Representatives of the various states reported activities as follows:

Results by States

Victoria: Spent £125,000 since 1929 assisting prospectors. In working parties 8573 men had been assisted, and they had produced gold worth £50,000.

New South Wales: Gold production quadrupled in last four years, and £118,000 spent on prospectors; 8000 men assisted.

Queensland: Now 2500 men prospecting. Under a disorganized system 93,000 ounces of gold won in state in nine months.

South Australia: State has schemes ready, and is dealing with 70 per cent of output in its own batteries and cyanide works. Could absorb many unemployed in mining development.

Tasmania: State had produced £63,000,000 worth of metals in its career; last year, £973,000. Had 5000 miners at work.

West Australia: State had spent £54,000 to assist 2992 men, who had produced £68,000 worth of gold. Water shortage a problem where gold was found.

Plodding Oxen and Hand Looms Typify Prison Welfare Program

In Oklahoma Penitentiary Where Time Means Little, Prisoners Find Enjoyment in Methods Which Reject Speed and Surge of Machine Age

EL RENO, Okla., Jan. 8 (AP)—Prisoners cluck at plodding oxen and their fingers move over antiquated hand looms in the new United States Southwestern Reformatory here as government experts watch developments in an experiment which may revolutionize prison welfare.

In a place where time means nothing the prison authorities have turned back 2000 years, throwing into discard labor-saving devices of the machine age in an effort to occupy the heads and hands of men imprisoned here.

Speed and efficiency has gone by the boards as roundabout, tedious and slow methods of performing tasks are adopted.

Bought Dozen Yokes

The man behind the experiment is H. L. Merry, a New Englander, former New York hotel operator and student of economics. He instituted it when he became warden.

When Mr. Merry arrived he had an appropriation with which to buy implements and machinery for the 1000-acre prison farm.

Rather than buy tractors and other modern machinery, he began search for a way of doing things that would require more time rather than saving it. He recalled oxen, which he had seen used when he was a boy in Connecticut, and decided that this was probably the slowest method of tilling the soil. First he bought a yoke. They fit so well in his plans that he bought 11 more yokes.

Cuts Down on Speed

"We have what we want," Mr. Merry said. "We've got to cut down on speed. There's too much speed in the world."

The oxen are popular with the prisoners, the warden reported. Many prisoners have asked to be transferred to ox teams, so they will know how to use them when they complete their terms and go back to their farms, Mr. Merry said.

Five of the ox-team drivers are youths.

Similar success has followed installation of hand looms. Mr. Merry first bought one for a model and an experiment. Prison workers constructed another and are making 20 more.

Enjoy Their Way

Most of the loom workers are Sioux Indians, sent to the prison from the Dakotas. Like the ox drivers, they enjoy their work, Mr. Merry said.

Next year the prison will grow its own cotton and sheep for wool. By hand these fibers will be fabricated into finished products.

As Mr. Merry discussed his plans two antiquated horse-drawn vehicles passed. In the vehicles were men being taken to the train to be sent to other prisons. Mr. Merry explained:

"They could have gone by truck in less time but why hurry? The prisoners have all the time in the world. A truck would need but one driver. These require two drivers. I've doubled the manpower."

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Finast Brand - - - tree ripened - Choice cuts - superb flavor. 2 No 2 Tins 19c

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Outstanding quality, delicious flavor - for breakfast or dessert. 2 No 2 Tins 19c

PINEAPPLE
Finast Hawaiian Dole's No 1 2 Lge No 2½ Tins 39c

Pea Beans	Michigan Hand Picked	5 Lbs Bulk 19c
Ivory Soap		2 Lge Bars 17c
		5 Med Bars 25c
Chipso	Flakes or Granules—Makes Quick Suds for Dishes or Clothes	2 Lge Pkgs 33c
H-O Oats	Quick Cook Pan Toasted	2 Pkgs 21c
Tuna Fish	Striped Light Meat	2 No ½ Tins 25c
Softasilk	Gold Medal Cake Flour	Lge 44 oz Pkg 29c
Maple Syrup	Co-op Brand Pure Vermont	½ Pint Jar 19c
Ginger Ale	Millbrook Dry Contents only	2 Lge 28 oz Bots 19c
Hershey's	Breakfast Cocoa	Lb Tin 13c ½ Lb Tin 7c

WORTHWHILE SAVINGS

LARD	Pure Refined	Lb 15c
FINAST COOKIES		2 Lbs 25c
ROCKWOOD'S COCOA	Hermits, Chocolate, Butterscotch, Golden Cream	2 Lb Pkg 19c
ROCKWOOD'S	Baking Chocolate	½ Lb Bar 10c
MACARONI	Spaghetti or Elbows - Finast	3 8 oz Pkgs 19c
STRING BEANS	Standard Cut	3 No 2 Tins 25c
CUT BEETS	Standard - Red	Lge No 2 Tin 10c
TOMATOES	Standard - Red Ripe	3 No 2 Tins 25c

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Navel Oranges	Extra Large Rich Flavored Juice	Doz 39c
Stayman Apples	Fancy	4 Lbs 19c
Carrots	California—Large Bunches	2 Bunches 13c
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Blue Hubbard Squash		4 Lbs 10c

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Fair Balloting Assured in Saar With International Police Ready And League's Council in Session

Saarlanders Will Vote for Return to Germany, Rule by France or Status Quo Under League—Small Territory Densely Populated

(Continued from Page 1)

is ruled out completely. And there has been a steadily dwindling hope among those who advocated the status quo. They had counted on the Roman Catholics, who might be moved by Germany's difficult relations with the Vatican; on the Socialists and Communists, some of whom have come from Germany and taken refuge in the Saar; on the economic benefits which the present regime provides; and generally upon the fear which they have assiduously cultivated of German reprisals on those who have shown hesitation or disloyalty. But the Vatican has given not the smallest lead against Germany; and the Communists have little influence since they are not native; and the loudly proclaimed fear of reprisals have left the Saarlanders unaffected, if it has not had the opposite effect to that intended, and is altogether removed by the promises which Germany has given the League, and the arrangements made for the safety of the inhabitants.

Recently, despite the shouting and the tumult, the conviction has steadily grown that the result is a foregone conclusion. This belief has been fortified by three events of capital importance. The first is the agreement reached on all points by the League Council with the interested parties. The second is the virtual disinterestedness of the French. The third is the dispatch of British, Italian, Swedish and Dutch troops, for the preservation of order.

League Glad to Quit

The League, it should be made clear, was never desirous of remaining in command of this territory. Its ambition is not to secure "temporal power," to acquire a little piece of land which it can govern. Its function is to exercise moral authority over the whole earth, and it is somewhat absurd to suppose that its prestige is enhanced because it has a tiny kingdom of its own.

As for the French, they have passed through various stages. In the beginning they doubtless considered that if they could exercise their influence for 15 years (as they did to the full in the early years) they could induce the Saarlanders to sanction their annexation. When this hope faded they fell back on the status quo as the best solution. If the inhabitants voted for the status quo, France would enjoy special relations with the Saar, and above all France would keep possession of the coal mines.

Incidentally, it was felt that a rebuff to Hitlerism in the Saar would serve France's interest in international policy. It might even, it was calculated, lead to the downfall of the National Socialist Government.

Pierre Laval, who succeeded M. Barthou as French Foreign Minister, soon saw that there was nothing to be gained by pursuit of the solution advocated by his predecessor. Hence everything was done to facilitate an accord on the future of the Saar.

The third misgiving—of disorder, perhaps of a "putsch"—was dispelled when the British, abandoning their traditional aloofness, offered to send troops, together with the Italians, and to a smaller degree two neutral countries, into the Saar. The British were impartial and were therefore acceptable.

And the danger of serious disorder was regarded as at an end.

Council in Session

But so important to Europe is this plebiscite in the Saar that the Council of the League of Nations, which would not normally sit until late in the month, decided to convene on the eve of the vote. On Jan. 13 when the ballot-boxes are being filled, the council will already be in session in Geneva.

After the vote it is for the Council to decide what is its precise significance. It has extensive powers of interpretation. The vote need not be counted as a whole. It may be reckoned district by district, and if any part of the Saar expressed a different desire to that of the rest of the territory, there is nothing to prevent the Council from putting it under a different regime.

In the case of Upper Silesia it took into consideration not only the total vote—which was favorable to Germany—but the regional votes, and then regarded them in the light of economic possibilities.

Clearly, the League cannot simply proclaim the vote to be for Germany or for the status quo and then leave the Saar to settle itself.

That is why it was feared at one time that the most dangerous moment would be immediately after the plebiscite. If the vote is for a reversion to Germany, it might happen that the more ardent electioneers would expect the territory to be handed back without more ado. They would not appreciate all the delicate questions that must arise in the course of transference. They would not realize that a long time must elapse—perhaps 12 months or so—before the result of the vote can be "implemented." Or, on the other hand, if the vote was for the status quo, there might be hot-heads who would try to present the League with a fait accompli.

Precautionary

The League took precautions. The first was to station troops in the Saar beforehand—and not, as was the case when it was thought the French would be called upon, keep troops outside the Saar for use in an emergency. The troops are actually on the spot ready to act. They are not outside the territory, awaiting the command to enter and to act.

The second precaution is equally important. It is that while the plebiscite is taking place, the members of the Council shall be gathered together in Geneva, prepared to receive reports and to take steps.

The Council will remain in session during the plebiscite and for a little time after the plebiscite. In this way, they can issue whatever announcement appears necessary—warnings, assurances, decisions.

The Saar is an amazingly small territory to have such vital importance for Europe. It is only 1,900 square kilometers, with a population of some 800,000 inhabitants. The density of the population is thus 400 inhabitants to the square kilometer—the highest on the continent.

The Information Section of the League has, in a survey of the territory, set out the salient points. Saarbrücken, it reminds us, is the chief town and seat of the Government. It has 130,000 inhabitants. An important railway center, it lies at the junction of the Saar and Sulz Rivers. In the direction of these two river valleys, northwest from Saarbrücken, through and beyond Saarlouis, and northeast to Neunkirchen and St. Wendel, lie the mines and the great industrial works which form the wealth of the Basin. The coal mines produce from 10,000,000 to 13,000,000 tons, and normally give employment to 50,000 men.

The iron and steel industry comes second. There are 30 blast-furnaces and the annual output of pig iron from these reaches 2,000,000 tons; there are four large steel works capable of producing 1,500,000 tons. These industries employ 50,000 men. There are also important glass works and factories for the production of earthenware and pottery.

Germany ceded to France "as compensation for the destruction of the coal mines in the north of France" the full and absolute possession of the coal mines in the Saar Basin, though they might be repurchased, in the event of the Saar reverting to Germany.

Its Future to Be Decided Sunday

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Italy Quits Revision To Support Status Quo

(Continued from Page 1)

standing on the Central European question. They have agreed that the conception they have adopted shall be submitted as rapidly as possible to the examination of the countries interested. They have agreed, moreover, that while waiting for this understanding to be concluded they will examine together in the spirit of understanding itself all measures that the situation may require."

A declaration was signed on Dec. 11, 1932, by France, Great Britain and Italy explicitly acknowledging Germany's claim to equality of armaments. Thereafter Germany signified its intention to re-enter the Disarmament Conference. And at that time Germany joined with Britain, France, Italy and the United States in declaring that no one of these powers would ever again try to settle a dispute by resort to force. The German delegate also joined with the other powers in declaration of intention to work out a convention for reduction of armaments.

Laval Leaves Italy With 3 New Accords In His Portmanteau

ROME, Jan. 8 (AP)—With an agreement signed by Premier Benito Mussolini in his portmanteau, Pierre Laval, French Foreign Minister, started back for France today.

Both Signor Mussolini and M. Laval smiled broadly as they stood in the railroad station. Their smiles were representative of the joy that reigns in Rome over the signing yesterday of the Franco-Italian accord.

The two Foreign Ministers—for Il Duce is not only Premier of Italy but Foreign Minister as well—talked for five minutes in a cordial manner before the train departed. Il Duce gave Mlle. Josée Laval a bouquet of pink orchids.

Before M. Laval left his hotel this morning, he received the ministers of the Little Entente—Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Roumania—and of Austria and gave them the latest information on the non-interference pact he and Signor Mussolini devised and which now will be submitted to their governments for approval. All these ministers went to the station to see him off.

Two Pacts

The agreements the two statesmen reached during their conversations here may now be summed up as follows:

1. A Pact of Consultation—By this accord, France and Italy are to consult each other whenever any question of European interest arises. Although both M. Laval and Signor Mussolini specifically stated in speeches yesterday that their pacts were not directed against anyone, this consultative pact is particularly directed at Germany. It is in this pact that the independence of Austria is mentioned, France and Italy agreeing to consult each other regarding what action they are to take whenever Austrian independence may be menaced.

2. A Pact of Non-Intervention—This is to be signed by Austria and her neighbor states. If Germany signs, the pact will embrace six powers, including the Little Entente, otherwise it will include five. It is first a pact of noninterference in the internal affairs of other signatories, second an agreement to supervise thoroughly the activities of the political exiles of other signatories in such a way as to repress international "terrorism" such as made 1934 a year of assassinations of statesmen.

Colonial Agreements

3. Three Different Colonial Pacts—The first calls for an extensive territorial concession in Tibesti in the southwest corner of Lybia by France to Italy; the second is a gift from France to Italy of a triangular strip of territory in French Somaliland running back from the coast, which is to be added to Eritrea although not including the port of Obock. This is an important concession, however, because it gives Italy control over the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb which links the Red Sea with the Gulf of Aden. This action also includes the cession to Italy of 3000 shares of the Djibouti-Addis Abeba Railroad; under the third colonial pact France agrees to extend for 10 years the citizenship and other rights of Italians in Tunis, then to take away their special privileges during a period of 30 years.

M. Laval denied this morning that he and Signor Mussolini had agreed to the rearmament of Germany if Germany would enter a nonintervention pact and return to the League of Nations. M. Laval and Signor Mussolini discussed the Ethiopian question which has troubled Italy of late, but they did not sign any formal agreement on the subject.

Pope Receives Laval With Elaborate Pomp

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 8 (AP)—Foreign Minister Pierre Laval, of France, the first statesman from that nation to visit the Vatican since the founding of the third Republic, was in conference with Pope Pius yesterday.

After many years of anticlericalism in France, diplomatic negotiations were resumed with the Vatican in 1920, and in the intervening 15 years relations have been friendly except for a brief break during the premiership of Edouard Herriot. But there has been no concordat to put these relations upon a formal basis.

M. Laval was received at the Vatican with great pomp and ceremony, being the first French statesman to visit the Holy See since 1870. The conversation, lasting 50 minutes, was described as most cordial and productive of settlement of several differences formerly existing.

Osservatore Romano, official Vatican newspaper, hailed M. Laval's mission of peace with a warm eulogy, terming his call upon the Pope "the homage of a representative of a great nation to the head of a state and church which united its own name and glories and civil conquests with those of the French nation."

The Pontiff conferred upon M. Laval the Grand Cross of the Ordine Piano and M. Laval's daughter presented the Pope on behalf of her father three valuable books dating from the seventeenth century.

Aproned Men in Hungary Learn How to Keep House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—White aprons and wooden spoons composed the uniform of 10 young men and 10 young women who took the course in "How to run a bachelor flat" here recently.

The white aprons had been designed for women, because nobody expected that men would enter for the course. But housekeeping, it appears, is now as much of a "man's job" as is engineering or anything else, and the 10 young men lacked nothing in enthusiasm.

When it came to exhibition day and the friends of the 20 assembled to watch the result of their prowess, they were astonished to find that a quick luncheon can be served, a table laid, dishes washed, rooms tidied and vital questions in regard to housekeeping answered with as much assurance and accuracy by bachelors as by the most meticulous spinster.

Woman Named Member Of Ontario King's Counsel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Included in the list of 82 new King's counsel recently announced by Attorney General Arthur Roebuck is Miss Helen Kinnear, believed to be the first woman in the British Empire to receive this legal honor. The appointments, which are predominately Liberal, include a senator, 11 members of Parliament, and three Ontario cabinet ministers.

Miss Kinnear, who has been a practicing barrister in Port Colborne, Ont., for 14 years, graduated from Osgoode Hall, Toronto, in 1917. She was the first woman practicing in the Niagara district.

South Australia Plans Air Derby In Its Centenary

Hope Duke and Duchess of Kent Can Attend Show in 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The South Australian Government is devoting serious attention to plans for celebrating the state's centenary in 1936 and three big schemes have already been proposed.

According to Premier R. Layton Butler, the attraction of overseas visitors and the launching of useful works to create employment within South Australia must be predominant features for such celebrations. Three works contemplated are: The completion of Parliament House, at a cost of £250,000, toward which Sir Langdon Bonython has given £100,000; the erection of a centenary hall at the Wayville Show Grounds, at a cost of £50,000, and the construction of a new tree-lined road from the Outer Harbor—where all the big overseas liners berth—to Semaphore. This involves a distance of three and a half miles.

Hope for Royal Visit

It is clearly recognized in South Australia that the success of the celebrations would be practically assured if a royal visitor is secured for 1936. A formal request is to be made to this end and it is hoped that the Duke and Duchess of Kent will be chosen. A big public drive is to be inaugurated to arouse interest in the celebrations and the Government is negotiating to have the Olympic Games held in South Australia during the centenary.

Premier Butler also has in mind an empire exhibition. The Chamber of Manufacturers intends to hold a big exhibition of secondary industries if possible in the new hall which is contemplated.

The success of the England-Australia air race conducted by the Victorians encourages emulation by South Australia. It is considered that such an event would attract world-wide attention on this state.

Windjammers' Race

One of the earliest suggestions for the centenary was the holding of a race from England to South Australia by windjammers. This year a fleet of these picturesque sailers congregated at Port Victoria to take away the wheat harvest and great interest was shown in their presence. It was a sight probably unique in the history of the sailing vessels and one which few people outside South Australia have ever enjoyed.

A Centenary Royal Show can be regarded as a certain attraction.

South Australia's history contains many colorful incidents and none is more romantic than the landing of the first settlers at Glenelg, where a gum tree under which they camped still stands. There is an annual pilgrimage to this site and it is suggested that it should be transformed into an historical pageant for 1936.

North-South Railway

A member of Parliament has suggested to the Premier that the completion of the North-South line would be a fitting centenary undertaking. This would join up Alice Springs to the terminus from Darwin, a distance of 550 miles, and finish the spanning of the Commonwealth. A vast area of unknown country would be thrown open by the line and provide rapid transport from north to south.

The Government is in communication with a British film company, which it wants to produce a "talkie" on South Australia's historical life.

"Paving the Way," a story of pioneers in this state, by Simpson Newland, has been suggested as the basis for the picture.

Relief Costs Toronto $8,700,000 for Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Relief costs for the city advanced from $466,000 in 1930 to an estimated $8,700,000 for 1934, according to reports by the finance commissioner. The number of families on direct relief increased from 998 in June, 1930, to 26,818 on Dec. 15, 1934. The high figure for 1930 was 4554, while the high for 1934 was in February with 29,723 families on relief. The low for this year was in July, with 23,172 families.

Estimated cost of relief for 1930-1936 is $12,674,507. Total cost for 1930-1934 has been $7,574,507, and it is estimated that the cost for 1935 will be $2,500,000 and for 1936, $2,000,000. All this relief will be paid for in 1942, it is anticipated.

Welfare Change Planned For Canadian Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Improvement in administration of Children's Aid Societies throughout the province is the aim of the new policy announced by David Croll, Minister of Welfare, effective Jan. 1.

The new policy includes close inspection and regulation of such societies by the Provincial Department, with classification of local societies according to their merit, local superintendents receiving grants from the Government, according to their classification. Main emphasis of the new policy is directed toward placing children in foster homes, either free or boarding, as clearing houses before placement.

Senate Survival in Free State Held Likely as Election Result

Gains in Election

Keystone

Eamon de Valera
President of Irish Free State Executive Council

Government's Strength in Upper House Lessens Need of Abolition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—The Government and the Opposition are running almost neck and neck in the Irish Free State Upper House as the result of the triennial elections for the Senate which gave the Governmental Party a total of 29 seats and its opponents 31.

The closeness of the figures has aroused considerable speculation as to whether the Government will now grant a reprieve to the Senate, which, at the moment, stands under sentence of imminent extinction. The bill to abolish it is due to come into force next March.

Control of Senate

In the past the Senate has had a considerable anti-Governmental majority which enabled it to hold up a number of bills—notably the one banning the Blue Shirt organization—much to the indignation of Mr. Eamonn de Valera and his friends. Henceforward, however, the Government's supporters, who have an admirable record of attendance, surpassing anything the Opposition has hitherto been able to muster, has a distinctly good chance of putting governmental measures through the Senate in most cases.

Moreover, the split in the ranks of the Blue Shirts since the passage of the bill banning their existence has convinced many people that the Senate did more harm to the Blue Shirts than to the Government by holding up the measure.

In other words, it is considered here not impossible that some members of the Government, at any rate, may have seen that there are certain advantages in the existence of a body which can delay legislation for nine months without being able to prevent it from ultimately becoming law.

Majority in House

It is also true that if the next senatorial election takes place while the present Government is still in power, it will have a majority in that House which might be very useful to it in the event of a subsequent victory of the Fine Gael Party at the polls for the Dail.

The Senate as now constituted consists of 60 members, one third of whom retire every three years. Thus it consists of three groups of 20, each holding office for nine years. Election is by the Dail and the Senate voting together on a system of proportional representation. As many candidates as there are vacancies are nominated both by the Senate and the Dail. Casual vacancies are also filled by members of both Houses voting together.

Latvian Editors Made Responsible For News Printed

Long List of Official Don'ts Published to Guide Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia—Latvian newspapers have been put on their mettle by a rule making editors directly responsible for material published in their columns.

Since the advent of martial law in Latvia there has been a strict censorship of all newspapers and periodicals. Offending articles were simply struck out by the official censor. Only five papers were exempted, being considered stanch supporters of the Government.

All this has now been changed. The censorship still exists, but the onus of publishing the right—or the wrong—news is on the editor. For his guidance the Minister of the Interior has issued a number of editorial "don'ts," the contravention of which renders the editor liable to a fine up to 3000 lats, about $1000, or six months' imprisonment, or both.

Comprehensive Don'ts

The "don'ts" are pretty comprehensive. They include any article liable to instigate disobedience or opposition to the Government, to discredit its members or public institutions, undue criticism of churches or religion, untrue news or rumors misrepresenting the Government, slandering private persons, or any news held to be detrimental to the governments of allied countries.

Will the new decree facilitate the work of the press?

Some people believe that the risk of publishing anything which may be considered unsuitable by the Government is greater than ever. Others feel that the extra care in editing which will now be necessary can only result in enhancing the general tone of the press, which, however, is already admitted to be on a higher moral plane than ever before.

One-Sided Reports

On the other hand, the information published is liable to be rather one-sided. Thus, patriotic events and celebrations fill the greater part of Latvian papers today. Only a small portion is left for foreign news. And as only favorable news about allied and neighboring countries may be published, the information about near-by Lithuania and Estonia is very meager and one-sided.

Nevertheless, there is a good deal to be said for the new regulations, it is felt here. It is recalled that in the past the papers were filled with continual strife and criticism of the different political parties. Indeed, this abuse of the so-called "freedom of the press" in those days, together with the coming of the dictatorship, has, it is realized, led directly to the recent tightening up of the Latvian press laws.

Western Auto Supply Sales

Western Auto Supply Company reports sales for December totaling $1,975,000, as compared with $1,324,000 for the corresponding period of 1933. This is an increase of 49.2 per cent.

Official Propaganda Clouds Chaco Warfare

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Jan. 8 (AP)—The smoke of official propaganda clouded the realities of battle in the Gran Chaco yesterday, where 40,000 Paraguayan fighters were pressing toward the vital Bolivian stronghold at Villa Montes, key to rich oil fields and close to the frontier of Bolivia.

Both sides agreed that a sharp battle was in progress. The Paraguayans claimed Bolivia's outer defense line had been rendered useless as a result of the Paraguayan capture of Fort Capirenda, one of Gen. Jose Estigarribia's prime objectives. Bolivia, on the other hand, claimed Capirenda had not fallen, and insisted the defense lines were stronger than ever. La Paz dispatches said Paraguayan offenses had been repulsed with heavy losses.

Dutch Submarine Has Long Itinerary; Record Claimed Set

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—One of the most ambitious achievements planned for a submarine is the trip of the Netherlands U boat K. XVIII which left Holland, Nov. 14, according to A. A. Gastman, Consul of the Netherlands in Montreal. A round trip voyage of 25,000 miles is being attempted.

The submarine will make contact with the airplane flying across the Atlantic with mail for possessions of Netherlands in the West Indies. The British Government has asked this Dutch craft to make soundings in and around Tristan da Cunha, "the loneliest island in the world."

Prof. Dr. Vening Meinesz is aboard the submarine to conduct research work in connection with gravity and cosmic rays, considered of international importance. The underseas craft is expected to break all records for long itineraries, going from Holland to the east coast of Africa, then stand by in mid-Atlantic as a "landmark" for the transatlantic plane.

Then Pernambuco in Brazil will be visited. From Buenos Aires the submarine will go to Cape Town via Tristan da Cunha, and then on to Madagascar and Mauritius. She will steer a lonely course for thousands of miles to Freemantle, West Australia, and will then head north to Java and a Dutch port.

Biscuits Please Eskimos

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—The advent of the white man has given the Eskimo a taste for bakingpowder biscuits, according to students who spent weeks among natives on St. Lawrence Island. Wealthier Eskimos also include rice and canned fruits on their lists, though the main diet still consists of walurus and whale meat.

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Pageant on the Lawn

WHEN I walked into one of the little shops in Great Marlow and asked for half a gallon of oil, I didn't think of any immediate consequences except the breakfast (sausage omelette) I should be able to cook as soon as I had carried the oil-can back to our week-end hut and filled the stove.

It was one of those shops that seem to like you when you go in. It was L-shaped and the ceiling was low, so that I had to maneuver my head with some care between the bundles of mops and brushes and fishing rods and hurricane lamps which hung from it. The proprietor, as I found out in subsequent visits, was a philosopher, a man of sage and considered judgments; a botanist, too, as well as the genius presiding over his apparently inexhaustible shop. And I shall remember that, when I went in again, on a busy Saturday night, not to spend money but to ask some question on local history, he left his customers, for pure good nature's sake, to go into the house and fetch me a book.

* * *

WELL, ONE THING led to another, and at last I found myself punting up that bend of the Thames on which Great Marlow stands, to gaze with new-awakened eyes upon Bisham Abbey. Yes, it is a real abbey, what is left of the monkish portion being built into a country mansion that dates, partly at any rate, from the time when those monks were driven out in favor of a new régime.

I had seen it before, of course; but now, as I have said, my eyes were open a little wider—and all on account of that half gallon of oil. If I had not visited the philosopher in his den, I should not have known enough about the abbey to make it more than "picturesque" as the guide-books say.

Once past the parish church of Bisham, which stands solitary upon the bank, I came upon a lovely reach whose farther end was closed by an assemblage of trees across the skyline. In the October noon, when I last saw it all, the prospect had the quietness of a lake and seemed as enclosed and private as one. These riverside trees are the kings of their kind, I think. I have never seen such vigor, such a plastic designing as there is in the mass of these beeches and willows which are never stinted for water, no matter how deep they drink. Indeed, between the Abbey and the water the foliage seems to be pouring into the Thames from a great height in the sky, when you first see these great trees from afar at the beginning of the reach.

The walls of the buildings are tinged with a yellow so old as to be almost gray, and a red brick tower, nobly embattled, appears just behind the green plume of a solitary poplar. There is a wide bay, or bite, in the Berkshire bank here so that the house seems to be facing down stream; though, when you come up to it, only one end seems interested in the river. The windows on the upper floor have crow-step gables and there is a hint of the older, monastic building of stone mingling pleasantly with the ripe Tudor brickwork. In fact, the whole place has that unique, slightly damp ripeness of an English walnut.

* * *

AT THE HEAD of the bay and bounding the Abbey precincts is a little creek or dyke with a flight of stone steps leading up from the water to the crown of a lawn, raised well above meadow level. The dyke is bordered by rushes and on the summit of that beautifully mown crest of turf I saw a cypress make deprecating gestures under its fantastic green robe as the autumn wind blew across this garden for, perhaps, the four hundredth season.

In that creek, they say (though I have failed to substantiate the rumor) the girl who was to be Queen Elizabeth learned to swim when she was virtually the prisoner of the Hoby family in Mary's reign. You can imagine her dropping her little farthingale among the rushes and, with screwed up face and lifted chin, tumbling bravely in among the white water-lilies. On that splendid lawn, too, James I walked, and talked with his host in that terrible accent of his.

There is nothing changed, nothing lacking in the scene save only the actors: and these, you see, I had brought with me—as it were out of a box from somewhere under that low ceiling, that looks onto the High Street in the little shop at Great Marlow.

A. I.

The Gardens of Hatfield House

MANY gardens in these islands are rich in the memories of Tudor days, but few so intimately with the memories of the great personages of those days as the gardens of Hatfield House. The dahlia garden, with its matchless background of the Old Palace, seems full of ghosts. In the centre of the plot is the pool where James I watered his horses when he came to Hatfield on his Southern Progress, and the site of the old road is still marked. Edward VI, when he was King, gave Hatfield to Elizabeth, and except for her brief imprisonment in the Tower, it was at Hatfield she lived chiefly during Mary's reign. . . .

But to my thinking the most beautiful part of Hatfield gardens is that known as "The Vineyard," a part that is not thrown open to the public. The peace of centuries haunts this hillside, its silent shades, yew walks (the yews arched high overhead) and the velvet green of the turf by the river, flowing silently at the foot of the steep incline. No sound save the birds' songs breaks the silence, and on June evenings the air is filled with the music of the nightingales. Centuries ago, even before Hatfield House was built, this was a garden, for it was the pleasance of the Old Palace, a mile away. . . . In old gardens such as this, remote enclosures where silence has reigned for centuries, one treads on sacred ground; conscious that one is near the quiet, unchanging heart of England.—From "Gardens of Delight," by ELEANOUR SINCLAIR ROHDE. (Boston: Hale, Cushman & Flint.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by Alinari, Florence

EGYPTIAN SCRIBES WRITING FROM DICTATION

It Is Somehow Still Beautiful

BUT now we were on the country road, looking for a grand old mansion. We turned off presently to a narrow, vague trail of ruts that seemed to be leading over barren hills. It wound a haphazard course into the backwoods, passing an occasional tar-paper shack, and once a startling little cottage in a new coat of paint, with a flower garden all around, looking very lonely in the waste, then on again over uncultivated hills.

At last we saw a grove of live-oaks, heavy with moss, standing upon a plateau, and dim buildings among them. This was the plantation house and all these wild acres we had passed through since we left the main road must have been the plantation. But it was a long time since anyone had planted cotton here. The land had been abandoned, to go its own way. And from where we were it looked as if the same fate had befallen the house.

Indeed it seemed impossible that we were at the journey's end, for we knew that people still lived in the house we were looking for, and these were ruins. Three great oak-trees lay zigzagged across the house and under them the roofing had given way. The trees must be resting their weight on the beams themselves. But this was the back of the house.

We drove around, and we saw what once had been a very beautiful place. Even in decay the justice and charm of the design were there; it had been beautiful. There was not much window-glass left, and over the pillars one cornice had broken away. One of the pillars had split and seemed about to fall, paint was peeling from all of them. But somehow it was still beautiful.

It was frightening, also, and we walked very slowly up the steps. A little old lady came to the door and our friends introduced us. The hall was dark and bare, but from the shadows there swept up before us one of those amazing old circular staircases. . . .

It was dark in the living-room, too, and rather chilly, for in the absence of glass the blinds all were closed, and coming in from the sunny afternoon we found it hard at first to see anything but the fire glowing at the other end. Two tall shadows rose from before it. They were the old sisters who lived here.—From "Shanty-Boat," by KENT and MARGARET LIGHTY. (New York: Century.)

FROM the trim, efficient secretaries and reporters of today, taking down at lightning speed in their notebooks the letters of their employers or the words of public speakers, it is a far cry to these scribes of ancient Egypt, each equipped with his style and roll of papyrus, ready to record the words of some ruler, historian or sage.

This interesting bas-relief, preserved in the Egyptian section of the Archaeological Museum in Florence, is attributed to the seventeenth century, B. C. In this century Joseph was sold into Egypt, and in that country his father Jacob and his brethren were later reunited with him. To just such scribes as these Joseph himself may have dictated the orders and records and accountings of his vast plan for food conservation which, during the "seven plenteous years," made provision so wise and adequate for the seven succeeding years of famine, so that there was "corn in Egypt."

This bas-relief, with its four figures seen in profile, arrests immediate attention by its beauty of design, the directness and frugality of its line, and it is, moreover, deeply interesting as a record of type and costume. The strongly limned faces, the close-massed hair, the short-sleeved vests and accurately folded draperies, all present a vivid picture of a phase of Egyptian literary and business life some thirty-seven centuries ago.

Where Petals of the Plum

IN LONDON TOWN, gay London town,
Where now the rain-sweet earth is brown
You walk familiar streets again
Where petals of the plum have lain.
You breathe the freshened fragrant air
And grass and trees a newness wear,
Where now the rain-sweet earth is brown
In London town, gay London town.

Here where my hills are high and sweet
I walk the trails with hasting feet,
I catch the fragrant scents of fall
And hear the quail in mating call.
But though I walk in ways I love,
Beneath a dawn-sweet sky above,
My heart is far and far away
Upon a quaint and winding way—
Where now the rain-sweet earth is brown
In London town, in London town.

—DOROTHY TYRREL, in *Westward*.

Tourist Impressions and Expeditions on the Nile

IT IS all so dreamlike and soothing: the pulsing throb of the engines, the rhythmic swish of the water, the wide stretches of river slipping by, the ever-changing scene, and over and above all the sun shining—always shining.

A cool breeze, caused by the speed of the boat, fans us gently. It is indescribably pleasant, this environment of beauty and luxury. The luxury of softly-cushioned chairs, of rich carpets, of the little cabins, so private and yet so public because of their proximity to the promenade deck.

On our right lies the Libyan desert, on our left the Arabian. Cracked mud banks slide by, while above them is the usual strip of fertile land, vividly green, varying from yards to miles in length. Beyond this again, stretching away endlessly, are the plains of sand. Here and there mud villages come into view. They push up suddenly from the sand like growths of fungus, scarcely differing in color from the hillocks around. Perhaps they are a little more defined, showing a trifle more light and shade, but that is all. When seen nearer, they look unutterably squalid and forlorn.

At the sound of our boat, children run out to the banks. They wear flapping shirtlike garments and shout as we pass. Their cries follow us, like the cries of strange birds, rising and falling. Then peaceful quiet once more, broken now and then by the squeak of a primitive water pump.

Next day the scene changes. We are going to see the tombs of the Kings. The boat stops at a landing stage. It is nothing more than a narrow plank. We cross over and climb the bank. At once we are in the midst of a kaleidoscope of donkeys, donkey boys, clouds of dust, and noisy, chattering Arabs. There is no indication as to where they have come from. There is less as to where they will go. Nobody knows. Nobody inquires. Everything is perfectly arranged. Like children, we accept it all without question. There are carrying chairs for those who prefer not to ride. It would be hard to say which is the more amazing sight, the stout members of the party in the carrying chairs, or perched on top of the diminutive donkeys. Four powerful Arabs carry each chair, slung on poles resting on the shoulder. As they march along, they chant a curious rhythmic melody.

We are a motley crowd. Elderly men and women, young boys and girls, one and all dressed in the most outrageous riding kit imaginable. We look exactly what we are—tourists. All enjoy the novelty of seeing themselves in this amusing situation. We can all afford to laugh at each other. No one can possibly remain dignified. The starchiest relax and become human.

It is still early. A delicious breeze, and the brisk galloping of the little donkeys fill us with an unusual exhilaration. We spread fanlike across the desert, our armed guard rounding us up like so many sheep.

Behind us lie the broad waters of the Nile. Serene and placid, they wait our return as they have waited for a thousand years. Gently they flow, followed by the ever brilliant patches of bercime; they are motionless and azure at the moment; but tonight, vivid and glowing, they will break into myriad palpitating colors. Radiant with a borrowed glory, they will give back beauty for beauty to the changing sky. They will rival its luminous gold in a riot of burnished amber, until placid once more and burning, they become a slowly dying flame in a land of dark silhouette.

B. M.

"The time for thinkers has come"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE rapid development of mechanical methods for the dissemination of information since the invention of printing, now augmented by the radio, has let loose a flood of heterogeneous propaganda, much of which tends to confuse thought. Unless something is done to filter this stream of miscellaneous mental impulses, one is liable to lose the true point of view, and so become the victim of organized suggestion. To know how and when to open the door of mental hospitality to wholesome and constructive influences and to close it firmly against the invading hosts of fraud and deception is the great need of today, which only divine intelligence can supply.

On the first page of the Preface to the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy sounds the keynote of mental emancipation where she says: "The time for thinkers has come. Truth, independent of doctrines and time-honored systems, knocks at the portal of humanity." Then she points out the way or method by which one can distinguish between truth and error, saying, "The only guarantee of obedience is a right apprehension of Him whom to know aright is Life eternal." Without a standard of absolute Truth there could never be any certainty of correct thinking. No such standard has ever existed except that which is implicit in the Bible, and which was best exemplified in the life and teachings of Christ Jesus. Christian Science, as discovered and founded by Mary Baker Eddy, elucidates the divine Principle of Christianity and applies it to the solution of present-day problems. Furthermore, it establishes the kingdom of this Mind in the individual consciousness.

An unconditional surrender of the so-called human mind to the one divine Mind results in improved health and true self-government. The inevitable conclusion is that matter is neither primordial nor self-existent, but the expression of human belief and inseparable from it. To attempt to form absolute conclusions from outward appearances, which is to say from matter, is to assume that matter is a product of the divine Mind, and is therefore real. In one of his Messianic prophecies Isaiah characterizes the Christ as an "ensign for the nations;" and he says, "He shall not judge after the sight of his eyes, neither reprove after the hearing of his ears: but with righteousness shall he judge the poor, and reprove with equity for the meek of the earth."

When Christ Jesus came fulfilling this prediction, he not only demonstrated the power of the Word to overcome sin, disease, and death, but taught his followers how to do likewise. His gospel was explicit in his own lifework; and in extending its application to all mankind he said, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." Christian Science has come to this age to revive the essential teachings and practices of primitive Christianity. It has come to awaken mankind to the fact which Peter so eloquently affirmed before the Jewish Sanhedrin when, speaking of his Master, he said, "There is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved."

Few, even today, have attained more than an elemental understanding of the unlimited reservations of power and grace available to those who have overcome the belief of life in matter sufficiently to grasp the idea of God's omnipotence. Carlyle wrote, "Truly a thinking man is the worst enemy that the Prince of Darkness can have; every time such a one announces himself, I doubt not, there runs a shudder through the Nether Empire." What Carlyle glimpsed, Mrs. Eddy clearly discerned and confirmed through demonstration. She proved that the power of the divine Mind, when understood, is the antidote for all evil. Furthermore, she revealed the Comforter or "Spirit of truth," of which Christ Jesus spoke when he said, "He shall teach you all things, and bring all things to your remembrance, whatsoever I have said unto you."

When the Master made that statement there was no Bible as we know it today. The New Testament had not yet been written, and the Old Testament was inaccessible to the people except as it was interpreted to them by the rule of the synagogue. Today not only do we have the whole Bible, but we have in addition "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," which unlocks the mysteries of the kingdom of God. But one thing now remains to complete the fulfillment of the promises contained in the Scriptures, and that is the universal adoption and application of the teachings of these books. This duty and privilege clearly belongs to every individual, for no man can successfully impart to others what he has not first assimilated in his own experience. Therefore, "the time for thinkers has come;" and none in these trying times can escape the responsibility of knowing the truth, for even under the common law as practiced in our courts of justice it is generally held that ignorance is no excuse.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Gypsy Quarter

(Granada)

AY, GITANOS!
Pause in your strumming
for a moment!

Do you remember a night
long ago by the sea,
when moonlight arched the water
like a silver rainbow?
And do you remember
a high mountain clothed with snow
in summer?

Brothers, can you forget
that you were made to wander?
Can you forget the world
that lies beyond Granada?
Tonight the moon is bright
like silver, and snow rests
on the mountain. . . .

Ay, Gitanos
of the Albaicin! Do you then
remember nothing?

VELMA HITCHCOCK SEELEY.

,,Die Zeit für Denker ist gekommen"

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE heute durch den Rundfunk vergrößerte rasche Entwicklung mechanischer Verfahren zur Verbreitung von Belehrung seit der Erfindung der Buchdruckerkunst hat eine Flut ungleichartiger Werbetätigkeit entfesselt, die großenteils das Denken leicht verwirrt. Geschieht nichts zur Klärung dieses Stroms mannigfaltiger mentaler Anregungen, so kann man leicht den wahren Gesichtspunkt verlieren und so das Opfer planmäßiger Einflüsterung werden. Wissen, wie und wann man die Tür seines Denkens heilsamen und aufbauenden Einflüssen gastfreundlich öffnen und gegen die zahllosen aufdringlichen Betrügereien und Täuschungen fest verschließen soll, ist heute das große Bedürfnis, das nur die göttliche Intelligenz befriedigen kann.

Auf der ersten Seite des Vorworts zum christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schlägt Mrs. Eddy den Grundton der Befreiung des Denkens an, wenn sie schreibt: „Die Zeit für Denker ist gekommen. Unabhängig von Glaubenslehren und altehrwürdigen Systemen pocht die Wahrheit an die Pforte der Menschheit". Dann zeigt sie, wie man zwischen Wahrheit und Irrtum unterscheiden kann, indem sie schreibt: „Die einzige Gewähr für Gehorsam ist ein richtiges Erfassen von Ihm, den recht zu kennen ewiges Leben ist". Ohne den Maßstab der unbedingten Wahrheit könnte man nie wissen, was richtiges Denken ist. Einen solchen Maßstab hat es nie gegeben, ausgenommen den, der in der Bibel enthalten ist, und der am besten im Leben und in den Lehren Christi Jesu veranschaulicht wurde. Die von Mary Baker Eddy entdeckte und gegründete Christliche Wissenschaft erläutert das göttliche Prinzip des Christentums und wendet es zur Lösung der Probleme unserer Zeit an. Ferner richtet sie das Reich dieses Gemüts im Bewußtsein des einzelnen auf.

Wenn sich das sogenannte menschliche Gemüt bedingungslos dem göttlichen Gemüt ergibt, ist bessere Gesundheit und wahre Selbstregierung die Folge. Die unvermeidliche Schlußfolgerung ist, daß die Materie weder uranfänglich noch selbstbestehend, sondern der Ausdruck menschlicher Annahme und von dieser untrennbar ist. Versuchen, aus äußeren Erscheinungen, d. h. aus der Materie unbedingte Schlüsse zu ziehen, heißt annehmen, daß die Materie ein Erzeugnis des göttlichen Gemüts und daher wirklich sei. In einer seiner messianischen Weissagungen bezeichnet Jesaja den Christus als ein „Panier der Völker", und er sagt: „Er wird nicht richten, nach dem seine Augen sehen, noch Urteil sprechen, nach dem seine Ohren hören, sondern wird mit Gerechtigkeit richten die Armen und rechtes Urteil sprechen den Elenden im Lande".

Als Christus Jesus kam und diese Weissagung erfüllte, bewies er nicht nur, daß das Wort die Kraft hat, Sünde, Krankheit und Tod zu überwinden, sondern er lehrte auch seine Nachfolger, desgleichen zu tun. Sein Evangelium trat in seinem eigenen Lebenswerk klar zutage, und er forderte, daß die ganze Menschheit es anwende, indem er sagte: „Und werdet die Wahrheit erkennen, und die Wahrheit wird euch freimachen". Die Christliche Wissenschaft ist zu unserem Zeitalter gekommen, um die wesentlichen Lehren und Bräuche des Urchristentums wieder ins Leben zu rufen. Sie ist gekommen, um die Menschheit zu der Tatsache zu erwecken, die Petrus vor dem hohen Rat der Juden so beredt behauptete, als er von seinem Meister sagte: „Es ist auch kein anderer Name unter dem Himmel den Menschen gegeben, darin wir sollen selig werden".

Selbst heute haben wenige Menschen erst angefangen, die unbegrenzte Macht und Gnade zu verstehen, die denen zugänglich ist, die den Glauben an Leben in der Materie so weit überwunden haben, daß sie die Idee der Allmacht Gottes erfassen können. Carlyle schrieb: „Wahrlich, ein denkender Mensch ist der schlimmste Feind, den der Fürst der Finsternis haben kann. Ich bin sicher, so oft sich einer meldet, geht ein Schauder durch die Unterwelt". Was Carlyle flüchtig erblickte, erkannte Mrs. Eddy klar und bestätigte es durch Beweis. Sie bewies, daß die Macht des göttlichen Gemüts, wenn sie verstanden wird, das Gegenmittel für alles Übel ist. Ferner offenbarte sie den Tröster, den „Geist der Wahrheit", von dem Christus Jesus sagte: „Der wird euch alles lehren und euch erinnern alles des, das ich euch gesagt habe".

Als der Meister dies erklärte, gab es keine Bibel, wie wir sie heute kennen. Das Neue Testament war noch nicht geschrieben, und das Alte Testament war dem Volk nur insoweit zugänglich, als es ihm nach der Vorschrift der Synagoge ausgelegt wurde. Heute haben wir nicht nur die ganze Bibel, sondern auch noch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift", ein Buch, das die Geheimnisse des Reiches Gottes erschließt. Was aber noch zu geschehen hat, um die Erfüllung der in der Bibel enthaltenen Verheißungen vollständig zu machen, ist, daß die Lehren dieser Bücher allgemein angenommen und angewandt werden. Das ist zweifellos jedes Menschen Pflicht und Vorrecht; denn niemand kann anderen erfolgreich etwas beibringen, was er sich nicht zuerst durch eigene Erfahrung selber angeeignet hat. „Die Zeit für Denker ist" also „gekommen", und niemand kann sich in diesen Prüfungszeiten der Pflicht entziehen, die Wahrheit zu kennen; denn selbst nach dem in unseren Gerichtshöfen angewandten gewöhnlichen Gesetz gilt allgemein „Unkenntnis nicht als Entschuldigung".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

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Home Building
A Tuesday Page

Flower Arrangement — An Ancient Art

Gardening
A Tuesday Page

Stems–Blossoms–Containers

Three of the Five Elements in Arranging Flowers

Design in Flower Arrangement — 1

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A PROFUSION of cut flowers lies upon the tables, for we are giving a house-warming party. In the pantry and here and there in the rooms there are vases, and water runs fresh and cool from the faucets. Is the problem of the decorations solved, then, by the presence of these three factors, flowers, vases, water? By no means. The flower pictures have yet to be painted. Blossoms thrust higgledy-piggledy into containers give as little sense of beauty and home as do china and glass displayed in a salesroom, where they are merely unrelated items not yet harmonized with daily living. Every arrangement of bloom cut for the enhancement of our working and playing hours can be a design in lines, shapes and colors, of which the materials are the growing forms from hothouses, gardens, fields or woods.

Those who have studied flower paintings and still-lifes in museums and galleries and the competitive arrangements in flower shows have a head-start in steps toward achievement. But even they, however, may stand confused before the mass of stems, leaves and petals awaiting such selection, combination and harmonization in vases as an artist gives to a composition he plans to represent on canvas.

There is, however, a means of bringing order out of confusion. This is analysis. By its means the elements of bloom awaiting organization isolate themselves and assert their particular functions and their relative importance in the project. Thus we come to understand which are the individual factors that may be used in building the picture and where in the mass of growth given us to work with we can find these factors.

Analysis of Materials

Through analysis we discover that the elements of which a flower picture is composed are:

1. Stalks, stems, branches and their ilk, which by reason of their interesting curves set the pattern of the composition.

2. Flowers considered as forms, which because of their great variety in shape, ranging from pompoms to bells, trumpets and spires, enable the composer to achieve an interesting contour for her bouquet and to fill her spaces in fascinating ways.

3. Flowers considered as pigments with which can be painted colorful still-lifes.

4. Buds, berries, seed-pods and leaves, which animate the composition by telling the story of growth and fruition.

5. The container, which is an important feature of the entire design and must be chosen because it complements the rhythm, the colors and the textures of the arrangement, and because its apparent weight is suited to the dimensions of the bouquet. Moreover, if a period style of bouquet or a national one is attempted, the container should be chosen to reiterate the idea.

Analysis of the Projected Design

Before a single stem is put in the vase, the arranger, to whom we shall refer henceforth as the artist—must visualize the ultimate appearance of the composition. Some people will find it helpful to sketch on paper the contour desired, the masses of dominant color, the quickening patches of related hues, and, finally, the accents which will cause all the colors to sparkle. Others can form visual images which are a sufficient guide without transcription. But two things must be remembered. First, the material is perishable and must be handled with assurance. Second, nothing is more disastrous to a satisfying final effect than sprays tucked in here and there as afterthoughts.

Having preconceived her design, the artist can choose wisely her container, as a first step to making that design concrete.

Flower Containers

The kind of importance that vases have in the complete design of a flower piece is that of expressing the arrangement, never of expressing themselves independently. Therefore, except for use in certain period effects—such as to complete a French or Victorian reproduction—it is wise to eliminate ornate containers.

Transparent glass is attractive for light, dainty arrangements with pretty stems that do not become slimy in water. Pottery and certain modernistic massive glass has power and dignity as a support and complement for heavy blooms. Unglazed pottery, because of its intimate earthiness, is very fine for blooms with fibrous stems, coarse leaves and pompom heads, such as chrysanthemums, dahlias and zinnias.

Bronze is particularly becoming to linear arrangements in the Japanese style. Copper and brass are entrancing with all rich and subtle color harmonies, because the high lights and reflections in the metals augment the chromatic play of the blossoms. Pewter is more becoming to flowers than silver, which is too overpowering, too elegant, for any but the most sophisticated hothouse varieties, such as splendid roses.

Odd shapes often are valuable as continuing a certain contour in the "bunch" and are most easily available in modernistic designs and in Venetian glass. A household utensil sometimes provides the curve or angle described, and if it is not water-tight can be given a metal lining at a hardware store—in time, at least, for the next occasion. The basic forms constantly needed are urn-shaped and other pedestal vases of various heights and with open necks (tight necks destroy both the life and grace of the flowers); bowls, flat dishes (for vertical flowers, such as water lilies); and those cylinders, rectangles and squares that are used in laboratories.

Carrying Out Color Scheme

Vases in solid colors can be employed effectively as integral parts of color schemes, but the fact must be established at the outset whether the hue is to be the dominant one in the flowers or a minor tone. Black vases are beautiful with jewel-toned blossoms; white containers need not be regarded as merely dainty, they can give great strength and style to a composition. Patterned and mottled surfaces are more perilous. The French consider it important to repeat in the flowers every shade in such a vase, but this is likely to result monotonously, whereas if a selection is made suspense and surprise may be achieved.

Within the container must be placed a holder for some of the stems. For low dishes the holders may be glass or pottery blocks set up on legs so that the stems are not crowded down on the bottom of the vase where they cannot imbibe enough water. For high vases, however, contrivances are necessary that can be wedged into the upper part of the container. For this, pliable strips of lead, perforated metal, and supple wire netting with a large mesh are excellent. A convenient stand-by is a piece of potato which has been perforated with a skewer. Holes should be large enough for more than one stem and to permit of slanting. If they are too capacious to hold the stems securely they can be filled up after these have been satisfactorily placed. An excellent holder is made of flexible tubes of lead of different lengths. Such short-stemmed flowers as pansies, violas, primroses, lilies of the valley and hyacinths stand very well in sand. Long branches need to be steadied by stones as well as apertures.

In our next installment we shall consider the organization of a linear composition.

There are five articles in this series. The second will run next Tuesday.

By Claypoole

The Low Sprawling Lines of Meadowood Blend In to the Surrounding Woodland, the Home of Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Winthrop Collver, Near Greenwich, Conn.

Meadowood, a Studio Home

How Remodeling Reasserted Its Eighteenth Century Beauty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Greenwich, Conn.

DRIVING along a beautiful old road that rambles through woods in the outskirts of Greenwich Township, one comes around a corner suddenly upon a charming cottage set among oaks, elms and maples and looking as though it had grown up there amid rocks and trees as part of the natural landscape. The place is Meadowood, the property of Mrs. Ethel Blanchard Collver, artist.

The air of rusticity touched with sophistication, which distinguishes the house and its surroundings, is so delightful that the passer-by finds himself eager for further glimpses of its sprawling lines, that seem to continue without effort the irregular contours of the primeval woodland.

The story of Meadowood is that of a small, eighteenth century dwelling, built to be the home of people whose daily toil on the land won a subsistence livelihood; a dwelling that has grown up, most harmoniously, to be the up-to-date country place of a family with varied background and cosmopolitan tastes. Interesting decorative panels, Mrs. Collver's own work, over the fireplace in the studio and on the walls of the breakfast room, contrast pleasantly with the beamed ceilings and rustic construction of an earlier period.

New With the Revolution

The foundation of the old house was laid at about the time Jonathan Trumbull was writing his name into history as the only Colonial Governor in the Thirteen Colonies who gave unqualified support to the Patriot Party that envisaged a new nation on the North American continent. The beams and frame were hammered into place to the echoes of rejoicing that acclaimed the status of Connecticut as an independent state in 1776.

When Mrs. Collver bought the house, with a few acres of surrounding woodland, eight years ago, it was still the primitive six-room dwelling which the Betts family built and occupied for more than 100 years. There were three rooms and a kitchen, with a narrow front porch and a cozy back porch on the ground floor; two attic rooms in the half-story above.

The house was in good condition and its new owner at first made few changes. A partition between the entrance hall, with its big stone fireplace, and the parlor was removed to make a large living room into one which steps directly from the porch. Many layers of wall paper, plaster and boards were cleared away to leave uncovered the strong old beams of oak, pine and hardwoods, grown dark with age.

The water supply, provided by a well and a pump, and the lighting by kerosene oil and candles were all in keeping with the traditions of colonial pioneering. The new owners managed along with them for a few years until electricity came out to Cognewaug Road and relieved them of the toil inherited from an earlier day.

Long Cherished Hopes Realized

Mrs. Collver, however, planned a more pretentious future for the cottage. Its long, sweeping lines revived memories of a rambling little house of which she used to dream in her girlhood, when the severely perpendicular volumes of her New England home became monotonous. During several years of "active waiting," she drew and re-drew many tentative plans for additions and reconstructions. Meanwhile a large file of clippings accumulated in her desk, each offering some idea or hint for the future of the cottage. At length, when sure she had the desired floor plans, Mrs. Collver had an architect prepare a drawing, chiefly to be sure that the roof lines would be correct.

The work was started in June, 1933, when two local workmen with families to support had been idle for a year, and it was evident that the new construction would benefit not only the Collver family, but the community as well. The studio, with a well-proportioned gallery along its western wall, stands where the old kitchen garden used to be. The breakfast room, another bedroom and an additional bathroom were included in the new wing.

The studio is 25 feet wide by 34 feet long; its north light is a series of windows reaching nearly to the high vaulted ceiling and looking into woods. Uncovered, hand-hewn beams, joined with wooden dowls instead of nails, are used in the new construction, carrying into it the atmosphere of the old rooms. An old store building in Roxbury, Mass., yielded much of the material used in the new construction.

Small windows in the eastern wall of the studio look out on a natural rock garden and a small brook, its banks gay in summer with marsh marigolds, forget-me-nots, moss pinks, arabis, violets, wild maidenhair ferns and lovely veronica repens. Recessed in the western wall of the studio is a fireplace with a mantel of natural stone surmounted by a decorative painting of an iris garden. Framing the fireplace are several hand-hewn beams that support the gallery.

The wall decorations in the breakfast room, not yet finished, are to simulate a garden fence enclosing old-fashioned flowers and plants. The south wall, composed almost entirely of small lights with shelves on the inside for growing plants, and long garden benches instead of chairs add to the outdoor effect.

Opening off the gallery of the studio is a room which reveals at a glance its owner's cosmopolitan tastes. It is Mr. Collver's room, and on its walls are many trophies brought back from trips to every quarter of the globe. The floor and woodwork are painted bright red—Mr. Collver's own choice. The color is the same one sees frequently in the Orient on the torii, or gates to Shinto temples.

An elephant's hide shield from Java; a Chinese moon harp; masks from Ceylon; a small sculptured head from Egypt; these and other interesting and exotic pieces hang on the walls, reminders of many a pleasant jaunt their owner has taken. They make pleasant companions on long winter evenings during a period when he, like Henry James, is "actively not traveling."

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Magic Under the Snow

While Plants Sleep, Things Happen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oaktown, Ind.

I WISH my garden were covered with snow; but today as I walk in it dry oak leaves blow across the path. It is almost our usual winter weather—ice safe for skating, skiddy corners, and bare, exposed earth where frosted foliage has not caught the leaves. This explains my firm refusal to "clean up" the garden in the fall. These little wigwams contrived of twigs house the oriental poppies. I provide airy winter shade, you see, which poppies love, as well as barriers against interloping rabbits. There are many reasons why in this climate little gardens which hope to wake up healthy and beautiful must take their long sleep under a light winter mulch.

The longer I garden and the more I read of the marvelous changes which take place within the plants themselves — changes which enable our brittle tulip bulbs, poppies with milklike sap and juicy iris to come through trying winter exposures—the more beautiful this quiet, tan-colored winter garden is to my eyes. It is but the outward guise of miracles below. And every bit of knowledge I gain adds to my conviction that mine is a very small part in the growing of this garden.

The sap of our plants is not pure water, which is the reason they don't go—plop! when the mercury first sinks below 32. And they seemingly vary as much in their individual sap recipes and reactions as they do in outward appearance. One spring my potted tuberous begonias turned glassy and lost half their stems in a late freeze But the sempervivums—in active growth at that time—held only quiet. While that infamous common chickweed! —well, you know how it ramps, sub-zero or not. That was spring, and in what the students of plant culture call the "growth period"; the plant cells were full of water, distended, and the plants crisp and vulnerable.

Chemistry of Plants

By fall all our plants have gone through a series of remarkable changes, many of them not evident to the casual eye. The period of vital activity in the spring and early summer is followed by a rest period. Our annuals go to a permanent rest soon after they have matured their seeds; our perennials withdraw the nutritive materials from foliage and stems and store them in underground parts against the coming of another spring. In deciduous trees and shrubs the leaves give up their chlorophyll, starch, and most of their potash and phosphoric acid to the woody parts and say goodby. The more ready they are for this farewell party, the more flaming and colorful autumn foliage is.

Below, the root-hairs of almost all plants die. A period of almost complete repose sets in. It is because their dormant period coincides with out winter season that our peonies, phlox, delphiniums, and other garden folk are able to endure the wracking cold, fierce-biting winds, and treacherous thaws that come with every winter.

Not all of us can have gardens on a gentle northern slope where gardens are likely to be less wakeful or have convenient and appropriate soft snows to insulate them from the drying out of hard freezes or the root-wrenching action of untimely thaws. So we must mulch. Supplying a uniform, non-conducting mulch would be much simplified if gardeners were not what they are. I did hear, once, of a man who was content to wait from year to year for hollyhocks—just hollyhocks! He grew no other flowers, so the tale went; but I have always thought he must be mythical. The rest of us, I know, work for a succession of bloom. We crowd poppies from Iceland, Spain and Tibet in beside tulips from Persia and pinks from Japan! Alpine sempervivums sit chummily with artemisia from North Dakota. Plants which insist on keeping their heads out resent heavy covers. The bulbs and those whose next year's buds are beneath the surface are the better for a winter blanket. At this season we can do little more than to see that the coverings are not vice versa.

Evergreens Need Tying

I never appreciate the individual characteristics and forms of the trees, obscured as they are in summer by their leaves, more than when I see them against the winter sky. Very few people know how to care for snow-burdened trees and shrubs. They should never be struck with broom or stick, or shaken violently. Examination will prove, usually, that one part supports the next with the tips perhaps resting on the snow. I have known our columnar junipers to fairly coil, as they bent farther and farther under a heavy clinging snow. No sudden bends, no violent jars, and they come through without harm. If part of the snow must be removed, it should come off in careful handfuls. Only an indifferent gardener will fail to give cross-tied support to branches which have been held down by the snow too long, or a sturdy stake to slender winter-bowed junipers.

The winter colorings and landscape effect of the evergreens is particularly interesting these days. While the pines hold lingering snow fluffs among their needles, many of the junipers are showing a bronzy green. If the red cedars showing this protective winter coloring are not your own, perhaps you are calling them "rusty." If they are yours, why—they're rosy! Ours are.

It is quite surprising how much winter gardening can be done by catching the good days and working for shorter periods during the warmer hours. Turning through my old garden diaries, I find that I have trimmed shrubs, added shapely acorn finials to our garden fence posts, and hammered a loud and cheery tatto as I put new palings on the fence. I have straightened the lines of the stones bordering the paths—this, when the ground was soft but not yet squashy; and tied up the grapevines. Once I cut a large misguided limb which had to come down when the ground was frozen or woe to the plants below. I like to sow bluegrass seed before the last snow, thereby giving it the celebrated snow treatment or "snow broth" so highly recommended for germinating seeds. I have aired the coldframe, judiciously; gone over my garden tools and galvanized plant stakes with an oily rag. And, once, when winter leaned hard against my window pane, I plotted the curve of the back of our new garden seat.

KENNETH STALCUP

By Claypoole

The Beams of Meadowood Were Pegged Into Place in 1776, and Here Emphasize the Rugged Beauty of This Galleried Studio. The Large Window Looks Into the Woods.

The Chinese Bowl, a Painting by Emma Fordyce MacRae, Being Shown at the 44th Annual Exhibition of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors in New York City.

Montevideo a City of Flowers

Where City Parks and Garden Clubs Work Together

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Orleans, La.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, is an example of what may be accomplished when a municipality unites with a garden society to encourage the cultivation of flowers. Mrs. Louis R. Pate, artist and historian of South American folk music, now residing in New Orleans, tells of the effort made by the people of Uruguay, her country, to keep up the name of their capital as "The City of Roses."

From the reserves of the municipal parks, the people secure seeds and plants and even pots if they are without the means to buy them. There are five parks with public gardens, five of them bordered by the sea. Each year 30,000 cuttings are given to those who request them, with the exception of professional flower-growers and owners of floral shops. All exhibits are free to the public and there is an annual contest held with three substantial prizes in money given for the best dahlia, rose and chrysanthemum garden. On Arbor Day each child takes a potted plant home to tend and at the end of a certain period, prizes are given for the best cared for plant. In this way children are taught to realize the benefit that association with flowers and shrubs give.

"The municipal gardens," Mrs. Pate said, "are so united with the "Friends of the Garden," as our society is called, that the aid of our members is freely sought and given in all public projects. The botanical garden is used to replenish our gardens and parks, and it is rarely that one does not find several of our members wandering through these beautiful grounds studying the beds of flowers and trees from all parts of the world. One of the projects of this garden is to provide enough potted plants to transform the gardens at the appropriate seasons of the year, and to keep the city always colorful and blooming. Pots of zinnias, asters and other flowers are sunk into the ground close to one another and faded ones constantly removed, so that there is a complete change of color for the garden and in the parks."

From the Balconies

"From our balconies are trailing carnations, velvety geraniums and pelargoniums," Mrs. Pate went on, helping us to visualize the flowering beauty of Montevideo, "and flowers grow profusely in our gardens. One may buy for 'almost nothing' great bunches of lilies, iris, daisies, asters, geraniums, violets, camellias and carnations from huge crocks on the sidewalks. Yet the florists do a thriving business and it is not uncommon to find as many as seven shops on one block. Oleanders, lilacs, pomegranate blossoms and others of the common varieties are used freely in our homes."

"The climate of Uruguay makes it possible to have all flowers in open air gardens and roses are especially wonderful. They are grown in patios also, the glassed roofs of these patios roll on and off according to the temperature and weather. Beautiful specimens of colored leaves and creepers are used around door frames." Mrs. Pate pictures Montevideo lying at the mouth of the Silver River (rio Plata) with a long coast line and many beaches outlined at points by beautiful high rocks and gray, blue or red granite, cascades of water illuminated and surrounded by beds of glowing colored flowers. The Parque Igado, bordered by the ocean, is terraced up to the city and the site of the carnival parades and battle of flowers held on New Year's Eve.

The Rosarium

In the Prado of the city is the famous Rosarium with every kind of rose imaginable, from the white Lady Banksia which creeps over the beautiful iron-grilled pergolas to heights of 60 and more feet, to the beautiful pink Holland rose of such magic perfection. It is from the Rosarium, Mrs. Pate says, that the city distributes thousands of cuttings gratis to the people, and also plants of roses. These gifts encourage them to care for flowers as well as enables them without cost to adorn their homes and take part in the yearly exhibits. It is said that 35,000 rose bushes grow in this Rosarium.

In the northern section of Uruguay the more exotic flowers abound: orchids, hanging flowery parasites in yellow and magenta, begonias and ferns of all descriptions, cactus, coleus, all of which are wild, and the cultivated caladiums. Farther south these also exist, but all the European flowers as well. The cactus are so common that natives scarcely appreciate the wonder of their bloom. Hydrangea (Hortemsia) is used to beautify the banks of canals in some sections. Mrs. Pate suggests that the southern states of North America may well plant the coffee tree as a decorative accent, for it is an evergreen and its waxen white flowers and scarlet berries or cherries are most decorative.

In all, 19 states of the Republic of Uruguay, the help of the Government in co-operation with the garden societies has resulted in creating public and private gardens of such unforgettable loveliness that they are a source of amazement to visitors and a constant joy to all the people, rich and poor alike.

California Fuchsia in English Gardens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Clitheroe, Eng.

The Californian Fuchsia—as we call it here in England—is one of the brightest plants in cultivation. The tubular flowers are of a flaming scarlet. From the end of June until the end of October the bushy, one-foot tall plants are like bonfires in English gardens. No subject is more suitable for sun-dried hungry places which are difficult to fill, for wherever there is a chance at all, the Californian Fuchsia can thrive.

In the rockery it is charming, provided the pockets selected for its habitation are one foot wide. They are then big enough to make a real feature in themselves. Particularly do I recommend the Californian Fuchsia for the rockery, because its color is lacking in that department of the garden. Mixed in half wild fashion with sweet rocket on a dry bank, the two provide a plant association that is worth while traveling a long way to see. Along the front of a mixed border and in crannies in the retaining wall are two ideal situations for the plant, we have found.

There is no cultural problem, when it is grown under English conditions. All that it is necessary to do is to fork the soil a foot deep, and mix with it a little bone meal and lime rubble. These two substances supply the plant with all needs. Being perennial, it comes up year after year, and unlike others in its class, does not need regular transplanting. In fact, the roots are better undisturbed until signs of constitutional decline are apparent, when lifting will revive them.

I should say that the Californian Fuchsia is sometimes offered in catalogues under the cumbrous name of Zauschneria californica. I mention this so that its identity may not be lost—Californian Fuchsia is a much prettier designation.

G. H. C.

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SCHOOL SECTION, ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT
The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, MASS.

Progress In Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Where the OTC Lacks Friends

English Schools That Are Lined Up Against It

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

THERE is no issue that arouses surer attention among the supporters of English public schools—"modern" and traditional—than the question of the Officers' Training Corps. The Officers' Training Corps is an almost unique invention of the English public schools. It deserves, therefore, a few words of explanation in order that the educational policy of the so-called progressive schools toward the military training it provides may be more clearly understood.

The junior branch of the Officers' Training Corps (O. T. C.) was instituted in England in 1908 as part of the general scheme for providing a minimum of military training for the civilian population on a voluntary basis. The majority of the public schools immediately welcomed the idea and formed their own O. T. C.'s, membership in which has never been compulsory, although during the war moral persuasion made it almost impossible for any boy to refuse to become a member. Headmasters of public schools encouraged the formation of O. T. C.'s, and today defend their existence on the ground, not that they inculcate a warlike spirit, but that they provide an element of discipline and a standard of physical fitness which no other form of physical training can supply. The institution of the O. T. C. in English schools is today defended on the basis that training for war supplies an effective weapon for the maintenance of peace.

From the beginning the progressive schools have attacked the O. T. C. and, indeed, it may be said that if a school is in the so-called progressive or modern field of educational activity, it is almost sure to be against this institution. By the very nature of their educational ideals the new type schools have from the outset opposed all that the O. T. C. stands for—and it is what it stands for, more than the institution itself, to which progressive educationists in England object.

Mr. Castle of Leighton Park, the well-known Quaker school, voices the general opinion of progressive educationists when he writes: "Although I believe that the O. T. C. stands for and even inculcates certain desirable virtues, and although I agree with its supporters in asserting that 'the corps' does not produce fire-eaters, yet I am convinced that the ultimate influences behind it do not make for a constructive view of citizenship, and that the training of boys to the use of arms leaves on malleable minds the conception of war as a permanent human institution, as inevitable and needful as law and education."

To Foster Internationalism

Schools like Abbotsholme and Bedales (boys from which fought side by side with boys from the public schools in the war) were founded in the nineties with, among other aims, the aim of fostering an international spirit. Deeply religious, the founders of these schools took their stand on a faithful interpretation of the New Testament. They strove, by word, deed, and example, to develop in their children a non-militarist, international outlook.

The end of the war saw a recrudescence of the opposition to war and, as a corollary in the educational world, of the opposition to the O. T. C., both among educationists and among parents. The O. T. C. was stoutly opposed by the rising generation of parents who, in other respects, admired and appraised the public school system. And, among other things, it was this strong feeling on the part of an increasing number of parents which caused them to turn for the education of their children to the more progressive educationists. The post-war ideals of greater amity among the peoples and among the nations were not the least of the factors which led to the founding of progressive schools, whose approach to such questions as war and peace is considered by their supporters to be fundamentally different from that of the public schools.

Attitude of Various Schools

While, however, the attitude in the progressive schools toward the formation of O. T. C.'s is quite explicit and clearly defined, it would be wrong to suppose that these schools deliberately preach pacifism. The attitude toward this question is, of course, as different in each individual school as toward any other educational question. Example and precept are in general preferred to moral exhortation. In left-wing schools such as Summerhill, Beacon Hill, and Dartington Hall, the views of the heads and teachers on the subject of war are too pronounced for there to be any doubts left in the children's thought as to the undesirability of the militarist standpoint or as to the urgent need for preventing another war.

In right-wing schools, such as Leighton Park and Bembridge (both boys' schools), Croham Hurst or the Garden School (for girls), junior branches of the League of Nations Union have been formed. But it is, rather, in the general sociological attitude of the staffs of the progressive schools that safeguards against possible militarist influences reside. Children in the modern schools grow up in constant touch with contemporary events; facilities such as newspaper-reading, talks by eminent writers, natural scientists and politicians, visits abroad, the presence of foreign children in the schools, and so forth, are unlikely to leave the children unaffected by a friendlier and more cooperative spirit toward other lands.

TREVOR BLEWITT

Upper Left—One of the Work Rooms at Bembridge School, Isle of Wight. In School Hours Boys Make Things for School Use. In Leisure Time They Make Anything They Like for Their Own Pleasure. Below—A Review of the Canoe Club in the School Bay at Bembridge. The Canoes Were Made by the Boys Who Are in Them. Right—In Dauntsey's School for Boys Up to 18 Years of Age, Occupations Such as Housing, Agriculture and Machinery Are Carried On in Time That Might Otherwise Be Used by Military Drill.

Three Sounds Rich in Overtones

Important Little Vowels That Can Make Music

Short Cuts to Better Speech—10

By Carilyn Stevens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THIS article we shall discuss some special vowel sounds which when made correctly, add much not only to correctness and beauty, but to style as well; for there is as much to style in speech as in hats or shoes or furniture or golf swings.

The vowel sound o͞o, for instance, is important because of its rich, mellow overtones. It appears in such words as moon, soon, roof, and root (oh, be careful of these last two words so that the o͞o will be the same as in the first two); o͞o is called the "high - back - narrow - round" vowel, but this description isn't as alarming as it may seem to be at first, for it simply means that in making this sound the back of the tongue is high, close to the palate, and therefore it is narrow; also, that the lips are firmly rounded. Close the lips in a little trumpet shape, and then insert the tip of the little finger. The small opening thus produced is the lip position for o͞o.

Remembering what has been said in previous articles about the jaw, teeth, tip of the tongue and *h*, and keeping the o͞o position well controlled, take several pitches on a descending scale ending on *C*, *ho͞o-ho͞o-ho͞o-ho͞o*, etc. Breathe at every change of pitch. When you reach *C*, intone three times the word mo͞on (mo͞o - o͞on; mo͞o - o͞on; mo͞o - o͞on). Then speak this word. Then intone the following bits from the poets, then speak them:

Noon descends and afternoon
Autumn evenings meet me soon—Shelly

Through the long noon *coo*, crooning through the *coo*.—Meredith

The hue of the white moon
Amid that heaven so blue.—Shelly

The glory has passed from the golden rod's plume
The purple-hued aster still lingers in bloom.—Holmes

You will hear some of the lovely o͞o - vowel overtones beginning to shine through — but maybe you won't. Well, try again; intone the above, then speak them, and be sure to sing on the nasals, which will help things along, to͞o.

As you add this exercise to your daily dozen, you will find the ability to prolong the sounds for a longer duration will come without forcing. All the various exercises for prolonging vowels are invaluable. If faithfully done, they will not only bring out the beauty of the vowels but will develop control of breath and therefore increase your reserve power and volume.

Now that we have properly set up o͞o, let us think of o͞o's aristocratic cousin *u*, (as in cube). Everyone does say *u* on occasion (as the "kitty mews" or "the pew of the church," where *ew* equals *u*). But alas, there are many who are not so careful when it comes to such words as *dew*, *new*, and even *Matthew*.

This is due (dū), not so much to ignorance as to carelessness, which has allowed the tongue to become lazy and disobedient through trying to dodge the extra work that *u* involves; for *u* is made by preceding o͞o by *y* or short *i*, so that two distinct tongue positions are required to make it. The first position (*y* or *i*) is held a very short time and the second position o͞o is held longer; thus *i* plus o͞o equals *u*. Watch this sound and make it when you should.

One of the quickest ways to cultivate the *u* habit is to make two lists in your notebook, one of *u* words, the other of o͞o words, and go over them daily—the ear soon becomes very alert. This mistake of saying o͞o for *u* is one usually quickly rectified once the attention is centered on the right sound. Here are two lists to start the notebook off with:

o͞o-Words	U-Words
bloom	dew
moon	new
food	Matthew
root	Luke
soon	lute
roof	knew
brood	due
do	few
mood	music
too	beauty
who	suit
through	mute

There are certain especially interesting cases where it makes a big difference whether the ear hears o͞o or *u*. It is therefore doubly discreet to watch your speech when it comes to these two sounds. Notice the list below:

o͞o-Words	U-Words
moot	mute
who	hue
booty	beauty
do	due
rood	feud

For practice of *u* sounds:

And flowers put forth a fairer hue
And everything was strange and new.
—Browning

Dew sate on Julia's hair
And spangled, too,
Like leaves that laden are
With trembling dew;
—Robert Herrick

Like a glow-worm golden
In a dell of dew,
Scattering unbeholden
In aerial hue
Among the flowers and grass
Which screen it from the view.
—Shelley

Another sound which is rich in overtones is ō as in old. This sound when properly made adds great dignity and nobility to oral speech. It, however, is often badly slighted especially when it is final, as in fella, tomorra, winda. Sometimes ō is left out altogether as in vilet (violet).

The lip position for ō is a little more open than for o͞o. Form the lips in a trumpet shape as before; then instead of the tip of the little finger insert the end of the thumb for ō. Practice prolonging ō (*hō-hō-hō*, etc.) on various pitches. Then intone on *C* the word hōld, hōld, hōld. Then speak it. Now intone the following stanzas and then speak them:

Let me grow lovely, growing old,
So many old things do;
Laces and ivory and gold
And silks need not be new.

And there is healing in old trees,
Old streets a glamour hold,
Why may not I, as well as these,
Grow lovely growing old?
—Karle Wilson Baker

Below are given practice stanzas for final ō:

Oh, velvet bee! You're a dusty fellow,
You've powdered your wings with gold.
Oh, brave marsh marigolds, rich and yellow,
Give me your blossoms to hold!
—Jean Ingelow

See the bee, all black and yellow,
Isn't he a busy fellow?
See him flit among the mallow
Where the streamlet lies so shallow;

All the sunshine seems to follow
As he flits adown the hollow;
But he'll come again tomorrow
From the flowers their gold to borrow.
—Author Unknown

Here is a list of ō-words for your notebook. Add to this list words that you use every day and also phrases and sentences rich in the ō-sound: slow, woe, go, grow, blow, low, gold, cold, roll, old, stole, told, mold, rosebud, know, sew, dough, though, notebook, over and over, stow, no, froze, doze, dose, spoke. And don't miss the chance to sing on the nasals in the remainder of the list: lonely, alone, home, moan, blown, closing, zone, grown, dome, snowing, primrose, open, flown.

[This series of 18 articles is running on Tuesdays.]

Girls Study to Run Own Business Affairs

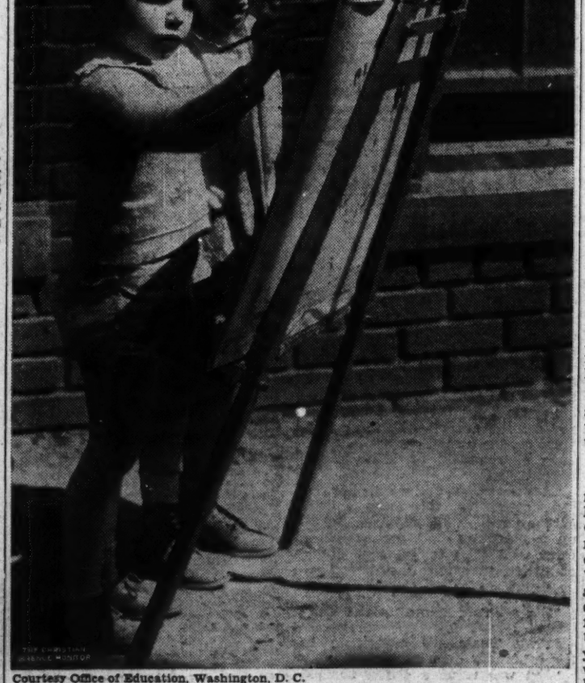
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Clicking of typewriters pricks a staccato pattern in the peaceful Merrimac Valley as the students of Abbot Academy, the oldest incorporated school in New England for girls alone, add another up-to-date subject to their liberal curriculum.

Business Principles, as the new course has been named, is intended to equip the girls to manage their own personal business affairs. It includes typewriting and shorthand, things never taught at Abbot until now, writing and cashing checks, transmitting various kinds of telegrams, wireless messages, money orders and many other useful little things of which no modern woman should be ignorant. In the words of Miss Bertha Bailey, principal at Abbot for the past 22 years, if women have only a little money they should know the best way to handle it, "and the less they have the more they need to know what to do with it."

As soon as practicable some form of instruction in investing, with information concerning stocks and bonds and insurance will be made available. The teacher in charge of the new department is planning work which will be of assistance in church and club programs. Already some of the results of the typewriting classes are apparent, in both groups into which the subject has been introduced—the youngest girls in the school and the seniors ready for college. "You cannot be untidy about a page of typewriting as you can about one of handwriting," says Miss Bailey. "You cannot hide so well any weakness in spelling or punctuation. It requires a more thorough knowledge of grammar and also of writing technique." Whatever path may lie before them, she believes they should learn to be punctual, accurate, neat and efficient. And nothing helps along that line any better than a systematic drill in the fundamental rules upon which all sound business is based.

It is not the purpose of the new course to make expert secretaries or stenographers out of the Abbot girls, although if they should for some reason, decide on an office career, they would be by that much advanced along the road; it is to prepare them for the business details of everyday life. The course is elective and is popular both with pupils who look forward to a professional or business life and those who expect to devote their time to domestic and social affairs. Abbot is one of the old New England academies, with a long proud history.



Courtesy Office of Education, Washington, D. C.

Youthful Painters

This young Michelangelo has something the modern school seeks to let him keep. He has faith in his mental picture, and is fearless in trying to set it down. Furthermore, he is not trying to conform to some adult notion of what a picture is, nor has he any self-conscious idea that painting is only for the talented and the few and that he is not of the chosen ones. In other words, he has freedom to seek expression of ideas without false limitations. His admiring audience adds, of course, just the right note to spur him to better effort. They are children at the Falk School, University of Pittsburgh.

Fun With Flutes—and Other Pipings

Home and School Round Table

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE other day a letter came to the editor's desk from a reader of this paper living in Rhode Island, making the following inquiry:

Having been most interested in "The Piper's Guild in France" appearing in the Dec. 26 issue of The Christian Science Monitor, I am writing to inquire where it would be possible for one to obtain directions for making the pipes, or where one could get instructions. I should be deeply grateful for any information on this point.

Very truly yours,
(Miss) F. C.

The Pipers' Guild in France is founded upon lines of the Pipers' Guild in England, a live-wire organization. The making and playing of reed pipes has taken on the dimensions of a widespread movement. If you have a branch of the English Folk Dance Society in your region, or wish to get in touch with the New York headquarters (English Folk Dance Society, 235 East Twenty-second Street) you can doubtless secure information quickly, for pipes and folk dancing are boon companions. An authority in the pipe movement, however, is Miss Margaret James, The Pipers' Guild in England. The address we have is 21 St. Margaret's Road, Oxford, Eng.

When the above letter came we were in process of collecting information on the pipe-making movement, and are glad to offer, here, a source that should prove most delightful.

"Fun With Flutes," by David Dushkin (University of Chicago Press, Chicago, $1.50), is the first of a series, each volume planned to present a type of instrument which can be taught in a short time to young or inexperienced people. This volume written directly to the young person, gives first the Story of the Flute, with its background of Greek dance, its delightful hint of amateur pipers in ancient Egypt, Africa, the Orient, its later part in the country dance music of Elizabethan England, and its important place in the orchestras of today. How to Make a Flute is the section which comes next, and the working drawings are clear and decorative. Chapter Three tells How to Play Your Flute, and the rest of the book contains music that, if perchance you have up to this point been able stoutly to resist going into action on the preceding chapters, is bound to capture you irrevocably for the ranks of flute players. Old folk songs, a theme from Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony, a Mozart Cradle Song, and other simple tunes with light accompaniments form this section, the flute parts done in red.

Over Hill, Over Dale

We are hearing many a sweet piping out over the country these days concerning the work of David Dushkin. The boys and girls who have made and learned to play primitive flutes, clarisons, xylophones, and other instruments at his School of Musical Arts and Crafts in Winnetka, Ill., seem to be approaching the study of music with the joy of young woodland Pans. Here is music for the love of it and for the delight of making it. Selah.

Mr. Dushkin's means of presenting it is so different from the painful grind which year upon year has turned most boys and many thousand girls away from music, that he might be opening for them a door into an entirely different realm of beauty, rather than the same golden realm of Bach and Brahms entered but through a different door. In the Foreword of "Fun With Flutes" Walter Damrosch says in part: "The book is one of the most original contributions that I have ever seen toward developing a love of music among young people. . . . The little flute which the author has designed is described therein so charmingly that every child will want to learn how to play it, and this will be a wonderful starting point for the child's musical development in many directions. I am convinced that the author of this book, Mr. David Dushkin, has developed an important new approach which will have an excellent influence on the musical future of our country."

Fine Preparation

Mr. Dushkin's ideal in teaching music is instinct not only with his love of the art but with a tender compassion for those who have been made to feel, for one reason or another, that music is a realm in which they would be outcasts. Instruments easy to play and yet capable of truly musical tone, he feels, would go far toward solving the problem of many thousands of young Americans who would otherwise feel that music is not for them, because they lack the time or that quality of talent necessary to play adequately such instruments as the violin, cello, clarinet, etc. "In addition to this," he maintains, "the influence of such instruments upon young children in their first months of music study has been found valuable. Obviously, an instrument upon which they can play melodies almost from the first try, which they, can build themselves, and which they can enjoy in the company of their playmates, will quickly endear itself. Used in this way, it is apt to serve as an ideal preparation of accompaniment to the study of the major instruments."

The book is written to young people, but in poring over its text, and enjoying the designs and illustrations by Alfred D. Sterges, we find that it is written to young people of any age at all. Families, you might like to form a flute ensemble. Once started, Dad will probably be the most enthusiastic of all. Teachers, how about staying after that next faculty meeting, long enough to begin plans for work on these simple, pure-toned instruments? It will make a delightful group interest, and may prove also a fine contact with the children. One of the most stirring school exhibits we ever saw was a group of homemade Musical Instruments of the Bible some school group had fashioned and studied. Flute, timbrel, psaltery, harp—the quaint, beautifully decorated things spoke to us from an ever-present deep past of ancient Hebrew poetry. The children who presented them had in their study and project work, made of Bible times and the Psalms, an experience which was living and pure.

Belongs to All

Everyone is innately musical. You can learn to believe that. If you, yourself, feel you are not, it is probably due to no teaching, or more probably to wrong teaching. We know of so-called "tone-deaf" children, and others who were classed as monotones, being trained out of both these conditions. One severe handicap many persons experience in their attitude towarl music is due to the emphasis long placed upon studying it largely for the sake of public performance or show. Instruments, too, have overawed many of us, because we thought only of the more complex instruments. Someone has said that the tradition of studying either the violin or the piano, both highly difficult instruments, has done more than any other one thing to make people deny their natural love of music. Mr. Dushkin believes that simple instruments, to begin with, will save each person's love of music and rhythm, and guide it into richer, more highly developed appreciation and skill. We need to remember, after all, that it is FUN with flutes.

MILLICENT J. TAYLOR

Crafts Taught Free to the Blind

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"AT FIRST we thought we were doing quite well if we could throw a shuttle across," the blind weaver said softly, while the visitor examined a piece which won the Gold Star of the Society of Arts and Crafts. It is a curtain, with an exquisite floral border woven into the fabric, by hand, on one of the four-harness treadle looms which the craftsmen at Woolson House have been using for many years.

The Woolson House Industries of Cambridge, Mass., now supported by State funds, provide one of the finest opportunities for blind women to become self-supporting. Any such handicapped woman may learn, free of charge, weaving, hand spinning, and caning of chairs. The making of pewter bowls is being added, and Miss Gertrude S. Twichell, master-craftsman of the Society of Arts and Crafts, already has one pupil in that subject.

Can Do Everything

"These women," Miss Myra L. Davis, the manager and instructor, said, "can do everything about the looms that a sighted person can do, except choose colors. The colors are all numbered. They can make their own warp chains, put them on; thread up the looms, and mend their broken threads." She unrolled a windflower pattern bedspread, in soft shades of rose and green on a cream ground, and showed how the three pieces were so skillfully designed and woven that the pattern came together exactly at the seams, and no joining was visible at a glance. Miss Davis has not only continued the instruction in weaving at Woolson House but has, during the eight years of her work there, raised the standard to the level of excellence required by the Arts and Crafts Jury, and her refusal to let a piece leave the workshop with a flaw has become proverbial. Be it a bath mat, a towel, a scarf, an automobile robe, an apron, a crib cover with hoppity rabbits, or one of those delightful bibs with sage little black Scotties woven into the border; it is thoroughly examined before it is released.

At present the Industries employ 12 women, four of whom are making cane seats for chairs and repairing caning. The rest do the weaving and spinning. One girl out of each group assists in instructing beginners. They take pride in their work and love to talk about it. Their instructions they take down in Braille, at Miss Davis's dictation, and keep them in tidy little notebooks at their side. They are well acquainted with the topics of the day, which they hear discussed over the radio and read about in Braille magazines.

Regular Hours

They work regularly from 8 to 12 in the morning, and from 1 to 4:45 in the afternoon. Just now, however, because of economic conditions, they are working only four days a week.

The weaver who has been at Woolson House since the beginning of its "Industries," in 1904, tells how Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Campbell, from England, started the enterprise with one pupil and a Swedish teacher. Mr. Campbell was the son of Sir Francis Campbell, blind superintendent of the Royal Normal College for the Blind, knighted for his work at that institution. For about nine months this worker labored without pay, and sold her first piece, a bureau scarf, for $2.50, of which she was permitted to retain half the profit. The workshop developed rapidly after that, and 10 years ago was taken over by the State.

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ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

United States Needs Distance Runners — Golfers Should Go West, Says Sarazen

Wood and Bell Advance Easily To Third Round

Malon Courts and Bitsy Grant Win Matches in Miami Biltmore Tennis

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 8 (AP)—Mowing down second-round opposition in straight sets, Sidney B. B. Wood Jr. and R. Berkeley Bell, high ranking New York net stars, yesterday moved unwaveringly ahead in the Miami Biltmore tennis championships.

Wood, ranked No. 2 for 1934 by the United States Lawn Tennis Association, playing in the first round, displayed great ease of style to defeat Larry Larson of Peoria, Ill., 6—0, 6—1.

Allowing his second-round opponent, George Gaallet of Miami, to take four games in a row, Wood then went into action to end the meeting 6—4, 6—3 with two fine placements for clean scoring aces.

Bell received an opportunity to show some of his remarkable court-covering ability in defeating George Andradi of New York, 6—3, 6—1. Bell is America's No. 7 player.

Malon Courts and Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant Jr., both of Atlanta, also advanced in straight-set victories. Courts eliminated A. Brassford of New York 6—2, 6—2, while Grant turned back Charles Hartridge of Orlando 6—1, 6—1.

The Florida state singles champion, Frank Guernsey of Orlando, beat off the challenge of Marvin Greer of Miami without difficulty, winning 6—3, 6—3, and Gardner Mulloy of Miami defeated a high ranking Washington (D. C.) player Tony Lacona, 6—2, 6—8, 6—2.

Another seeded player, Arthur Hendrix of Lakeland, Fla., former state champion, was also successful in the tournament's second day, defeating George Pero of Miami 6—1, 6—0.

The lone foreign seeded player, Marcel Rainville of Montreal, Canadian Davis Cup star, won his match, defeating Bob Decker of Miami 6—4, 6—3.

Yale Admitted Into New England League

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 8 (AP)—Yale was accepted to membership, a perpetual trophy was accepted, and a coaches association was formed as the New England Intercollegiate Soccer League recently held its first meeting since its formation at Brown University.

Harvard's soccer manager presented the trophy, which will be known as the James M. Sampson Trophy, and after its acceptance by the league it was in turn presented to Amherst, this year's league champion.

Thomas Dent, Dartmouth coach, was elected president of the newly formed coaches association. John D. Brock, coach at Springfield, was named secretary. One or two minor changes were made in the league rules.

The league now includes teams representing Harvard, Yale, Brown, Amherst, Wesleyan, Dartmouth, Connecticut, Massachusetts State, Springfield and Williams.

Eagles Get McManus

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 8 (AP)—Manager Frank Carroll of the New Haven Eagles of the Canadian-American Hockey League last night said the club had acquired the services of Sammy McManus of the Montreal Maroons, a wing. He is to join the club Wednesday, when the Eagles oppose the Quebec Beavers. Contests with the Beavers, originally slated for Tuesday and Thursday, have been postponed to Wednesday and Friday in the Canadian city, Carroll asserted.

Uncle Sam's No. 1

By a Staff Photographer

Wilmer L. Allison Jr.
(Austin (Texas) Tennis Star

Weiland and Aurie Close to Leaders

MONTREAL, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Detroit Red Wings are holding down third place in the United States division of the National Hockey League, but four of their forwards are showing the way in scoring, with two of them threatening the circuit leadership held by Harvey Jackson and Charlie Conacher, the Toronto Maple Leaf sharpshooters.

Cooney Weiland and Larry Aurie boosted their total points to 20 last week, according to the official statistics, and trail Jackson and Conacher by only four and three points, respectively. To complete the Red Wings' domination of the United States division, Herb Lewis and Ebbie Goodfellow trail their teammates with 18 and 17 points.

Although Conacher moved within one point of Jackson last week, "Busher" continued to set the pace in total goals with 17, six more than his teammate, who was the league's leading scorer last year. The surprise of the week, however, was the continued advance of Dave "Sweeney" Schriner, New York Americans rookie, who boosted his total to 17 points, good enough for third place in the Canadian section.

Red Horner of the Leafs continued his "bad man" role with 51 minutes spent in the penalty box. Irvine Frew of the St. Louis Eagles was second with 44 minutes. The leading scorers:

Player and team	G	A	P
H. Jackson, Toronto	17	7	24
C. Conacher, Toronto	11	12	23
Weiland, Detroit	9	11	20
Aurie, Detroit	7	13	20
Lewis, Detroit	7	11	18
Goodfellow, Detroit	7	10	17
Schriner, Americans	7	10	17
Robinson, Montreal	10	6	16
Howe, St. Louis	8	8	16
W. Cook, Rangers	7	9	16
Bouchier, Rangers	5	11	16
Morenz, Chicago	4	12	16
Gottselig, Chicago	10	5	15
Barry, Boston	9	6	15
Stewart, Boston	9	6	15
Clapper, Boston	9	6	15
Brydson, St. Louis	5	10	15
Chapman, Americans	4	11	15

Foxx Arrives Home

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8 (AP)—Jimmy Foxx, the first-base slugger who'll be doing his baseball duties behind the plate for Connie Mack next season, came home from the Orient yesterday, tanned and healthy, and full of denial of the report that Babe Ruth is scheduled to sign with the Athletics. In fact, said Jimmy, Ruth "has reached the point now where he doesn't care to play. He wants to manage a team, and I have an idea that if he doesn't hook on as a manager he may stay out of the game. Also, I don't think he could play on account of his weight."

Reds Sell Two Players

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Cincinnati Reds yesterday announced the sale of Pitcher Ted Kleinhans and Infielder Nolen Richardson to the Newark, N. J., club of the International League. Details of the deal were not made known. Kleinhans came to the Reds last year from the Phillies, while Richardson played with the Toronto club last season.

Four Teams Still Have a Fine Chance To Win Top Honors

Metropolitan Class C Squash Tennis

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P C
Crescent A.-H. C.	9	0	39	6	1.000
City A. C. I	7	1	34	6	.875
Columbia U. C.	6	2	29	11	.750
New York A. C. I.	6	2	27	13	.750
Essex Club	5	3	22	18	.623
Princeton Club	5	3	19	21	.625
Yale Club	5	4	24	21	.555
Bayside Club	4	4	21	19	.500
Harvard Club	3	5	22	18	.375
Elizabeth T.&C.C.	2	6	16	24	.250
Short Hills Club	1	7	10	30	.125
City A. C. II	1	8	6	39	.111
New York A. C. II	0	9	1	44	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—The scramble for the Metropolitan Class C squash tennis team championship got under way again after the holidays, when the ninth round was played, with four teams still having fine chances to win the coveted honors. Two of these, however, slipped into defeats, while the third was idle, so Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club is now the only undefeated team in the series. Its team accounted for one of the other leaders, when it defeated the first team of New York Athletic Club, 4-1, on the New Moon courts, placing itself two rounds ahead of the Winged Foot five. But it was the victory of Princeton Club, on its own courts over the hitherto undefeated first team of City Athletic Club that furnished the real surprise, the score being 3-2.

Harvard Club, by a victory, 5-0, over Yale Club, Bayside Tennis Club, which was equally successful over the second team of City Athletic Club, and Essex Club, which scored a 3-2 victory over Short Hills Club, with the aid of a couple of defaults, were the other winners. The second team of New York Athletic Club furnished its customary default to Elizabeth Town & Country Club.

Crescent A.-H. C. 4, N. Y. A. C. 1 1

Donald Bellows, Crescent, defeated S. A. Thompson, 15—12, 15—11.

W. F. Koch, Crescent, defeated J. W. Callaghan, 18—17, 6—15, 15—11.

Emmet McLoughlin Jr., New York, defeated J. R. Kiernan, 15—11, 15—6.

J. V. Gallagher Jr., Crescent, won from Walter Oertly by default.

H. F. Undeswood, Crescent, defeated P. R. Lawson, 15—9, 17—16.

Princeton Club 3, City A. C. I 2

E. P. Field Jr., Princeton, defeated A. W. May, 15—3, 15—6.

F. H. Merrill, Princeton, defeated Herbert Henryson, 15—8, 5—15, 15—9.

Arthur Knoz Jr., Princeton, defeated E. K. Simon, 15—13, 15—7.

Jules Blecher, City, defeated D. H. Alexander, 15—3, 15—1.

Stanley Kops, City, defeated W. I. Zabriskie, 15—8, 12—15, 15—4.

Harvard Club 5, Yale Club 0

F. S. Miley, Harvard, defeated C. G. Hurd, 15—5, 16—17, 15—7.

O. D. Wells, Harvard, defeated G. M. Ives, 15—12, 18—13.

C. S. Smith, Harvard, defeated J. S. Turner, 15—4, 15—9.

E. V. Otis, Harvard, won from S. B. Haynes, by default.

E. M. Douglas, Harvard, defeated F. A. Ley, 15—12, 15—11.

Bayside Tennis Club 5, City A. C. II 0

Louis C. Martin, Bayside, won from M. J. Blumenthal, by default.

Jack Champlain, Bayside, defeated Louis Soffrey, 15—10, 17—14.

C. J. Svercel, Bayside, defeated Leo De Korn, 15—12, 16—17, 15—6.

Joseph Brine, Bayside, defeated A. J. Neumark, 15—6, 15—7.

C. J. McLemore, Bayside, defeated Walter Schatzkin, 15—4, 15—10.

Essex Club 3, Short Hills Club 2

P. B. Lawrence, Essex, won from F. P. Stevenson, by default.

Carl H. Good, Essex, won from Q. A. Ryan, by default.

Page Chapman Jr., Short Hills, defeated Joseph Kahrs Jr., 18—15, 15—5.

A. K. Marckwald, Short Hills, defeated R. H. Berry, 15—4, 15—4.

F. C. Vehslage, Essex, defeated W. W. Dudley, 15—4, 15—5.

A Farewell to Harlow

WESTMINSTER, Md., Jan. 8 (AP)—Coach Richard C. (Dick) Harlow and his undefeated "Green Terrors" of Western Maryland will gather at the festive board Thursday and reminisce of many a successful season. On that night the community will tender Harlow and his 1934 team a banquet in honor of their victorious season. Although not so planned originally, it will be in the nature of a farewell, for Harlow has been appointed head football coach at Harvard. The affair will take place at Taneytown, near here. Robert R. Carman, Baltimore attorney, will be toastmaster. The guests will include many local and out-of-state athletic authorities.

America Needs to Develop More Long-Distance Runners

Harold Bruce Is Impressed With the Fact That United States Talent Falls Short of What It Will Require to Make a Real Impression in Olympics

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—"In making up my all-America selections in distance running, among the college, club and school athletes," writes Harold Anson Bruce, chairman of the Amateur Athletic Union committee on long distance running, in this exclusive article for the Associated Press, "I am impressed by the fact that while the United States has made some strides toward improving the grade of talent we are still far short of what it will require to make any real impression in the next Olympic games at Berlin in 1936.

"It is vital, from the standpoint of America's athletic prestige, that this be recognized now, while there remains a year and a half in which to encourage and develop the talent available. We have good material for nearly all the distance running events, except the Marathon. The colleges have a few good prospects but in the main it will be up to the leading athletic clubs to train the men capable of competing with the strong Swedish and Finnish contingents in the 5000 and 10,000-meter runs, the Marathon and steeplechase.

Mundy and Gregory Stand Out

"Perhaps the two outstanding long-distance candidates, on the basis of their 1934 performances, are Paul F. Mundy, and Louis P. Gregory, both of whom represent the Millrose A. A. of New York in competition. Mundy topped the 15 and 20 kilometers runners in A. A. U. competition, while Gregory led the field at 30 kilometers or about 19¾ miles. Both helped the Millrose A. A. capture the cross-country team championship, over the 10,000-meter distance, and it appears they might develop as Marathon candidates.

At present the ranking Marathon runners are Mel Porter and William Steiner of the German-American A. C., New York; and August Sloboda, unattached, of Chicago. The "Grand Old Man" of the Marathoners, Clarence H. De Mar, who just ran the Olympic course in 1912, is no longer able to set the pace, although he is still in remarkable condition and a heroic example to our long-distance runners. Leslie Pawson of Pawtucket, R. I., a former winner of the Boston Marathon, appears to be better at the medium long distances. I rank him next to Mundy and Gregory at the 15 to 30 kilometer range.

"New England is still the cradle of our long distance running, with Indiana, New York and the Middle Atlantic states making important contributions to its development but the same thing cannot be said in general of the Far West, Northwest and Southern sections of the country. It is to be regretted that those in control of athletics in these latter regions do not sponsor a more intensive program. There is much sleeping timber in these sections, as witness Ralph Hill of Oregon, who made such a grand showing in the 5000 meters at the Los Angeles Olympics in 1932. But for being fouled by the Finn, Lehtinen, Hill probably would have won this event for America.

More Incentive

"There seems now to be more incentive in steeplechase competition. Joe McCluskey, the former Fordham star, made an excellent showing in the Olympic steeplechase in 1932 and is improving as a representative of the New York A. C. It is my opinion that Gene Venzke, of the University of Pennsylvania, can be developed as a star at the 5000-meter distance, even though his best performances to date have been at the mile and 1500 meters.

"My principal all-America cross-country ranking stars for 1934 are as follows:

"Senior A. A. U. (10,000 meters)—(1) Donald Lash, Indiana; (2) Thomas Ottey, Michigan State; (3) Eino Pentti, Millrose A. A.; (4) Raymond Sears, Butler University; (5) Louis Gregory, Millrose A.; (6) William Zepp, Michigan Normal; (7) Paul Mundy, Millrose A. A.; (8) James T. Smith, Indiana.

"Junior A. A. U. (10,000 meters)—(1) James T. Smith, Indiana; (2) Harold Auch, Shanahan C. C. Club, Philadelphia; (3) Charles Kirkpatrick, Pittsburgh; (4) John Zach, Shanahan A. C.; (5) John Bush, Indiana; (6) Robert Huffman, Ohio State; (7) Wilbur Jones, Purdue; (8) John Clevenger, Ball State Teachers.

"I. A. A. A. A. Varsity (Six Miles)—1, Thomas C. Ottey, Michigan State; 2, Edwin Veysey, Colby; 3, Nelson Gardner, Michigan State; 4, Albert Acerno, Manhattan; 5, George Eiss, New York University; 6, Charles Kirkpatrick, Pittsburgh; 7, Kenneth Black, Maine.

"Interscholastic (2½ Miles)—1, Leonard Dauenhauer, Syracuse Central; 2, Steven Szumachowski, Mercersburg Academy; 3, Harry Butler, Morris High, New York; 4, Ray Vacca, Nott Terrace, Schenectady, N. Y.; 5, Richard Slade, Nott Terrace; 6, Cleveland Sherman, Lasalle, Providence, R. I.; 7, William Wimon, Curtis High, New York; 8, Ernest Dauenhauer, Syracuse Central."

Yale Sextet Defeats McGill at New Haven

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 8 (AP)—Yale University took full advantage of its meager opportunities to score a 2-to-1 victory last night over a heretofore undefeated McGill University hockey sextet, at the New Haven Arena. The two goals the Elis did corral were executed deftly, and by playing a crack defensive game they kept the fast-skating visitors bottled up throughout.

To Stoddard went the honors of the night, as he sunk the winning goal in the second period. Colby made the first goal for Yale while the game was only four minutes old, and Ellie of McGill got the only point for his team. The summary:

Yale		McGill
Snyder, g		g, McHugh
Towle, rd		rd, Meiklejohn
Herrick, ld		ld, Wigle
Stoddard, c		c, Crutchfield
Colby, rw		rw, McLernon
Mills, lw		lw, Duff

Spares: Yale—Gagarin, Badger, Pillsbury, Robinson, Shepard, Rodd, Wilson. McGill—Ellie, Lamb, Crosby, Morse. Scoring: First period—1, Yale, Colby (Stoddard) 3:40; 2, McGill, Ellie, 8:15. Second period—3, Yale, Stoddard (Colby), 19:26. Third period—No score. Referees—J. Cameron, Edward French.

Tommy Armour Wins Miami Open

MIAMI, Fla., Jan 8 (AP)—Tommy Armour of Chicago, won the $2500 Miami open golf tournament here yesterday with a 72-hole score of 281. His victory enriched him $500. Bobby Cruickshank of Richmond, was three strokes behind Armour for second place with 284, and Bill Mehlhorn of Louisville, bettered the course record by two strokes to shoot a 64 in the afternoon and tie Felix Serafin of Scranton, for third place with 72 hole scores of 286. Second place money was $400 and third $300. Armour who topped the field at the end of play Sunday with 139 for 36 holes, was out in 34, one under par, in the morning round yesterday, and back in 36.

Mancuso Ready for Work

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Gus Mancuso, the New York Giants' first-string catcher, sent in his signed contract yesterday along with the cheering word that he is in fine shape again, heavier than last season and ready for what he hopes will be a banner year.

Hammond Signs Contract With Gloucestershire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Eng.—W. R. Hammond, the outstanding batsman of the 1934 English cricket season, has signed a five-year agreement with the Gloucestershire Cricket Club. He was given a "benefit" match last summer, in appreciation of his services for the County club, and this produced for him a sum of £2620.

Hammond is one of the greatest all-rounders in the game. With representative teams he has toured in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the West Indies. He set up the world's record for individual high scoring in a test match when, against New Zealand at Auckland in April 1933, he scored 336 not out and so beat by two runs the record made by D. G. Bradman, Australia, against England at Leeds in 1930. In every campaign but one since 1923 Hammond has scored at least 1000 runs.

The claims of business will prevent B. H. Lyon, a popular amateur, from skippering the Gloucestershire side during 1935. The new captain is D. A. C. Page, who batted 44 times for the county last season and aggregated 849 runs, with an average of 19.74.

Shuffleboard at Daytona Beach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Jan. 8—Shuffleboard enthusiasts and experts from all over the United States will gather in Daytona Beach for the national shuffleboard tournament for 1935, Jan. 16, 17 and 18. Valuable prizes will be awarded to the winners, which promise to include some of the outstanding performers of the nation. Large delegations from St. Petersburg, Tampa, Miami, Orlando, Palm Beach and other southern resort cities where tourists have gathered for winter vacations are planning to be among the group of contestants, in this city where the first game of shuffleboard was played in 1913, more than two decades ago.

Ski School at Warren, N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 8—The U. S. Eastern Ski Association will open a ski school for the building up of a body of amateur ski coaches in this country this week with the conducting of an official ski school at Mt. Moosilauke, Warren, N. H., from Jan. 9 to 13. Coach Otto Schneibs of the Dartmouth winter sports team will be in charge of the school. He was the originator of the plan for an association school in 1933 and conducted the first session. Representatives from the outstanding outing and ski clubs of New England will be on hand and will join in a trip over the Moosilauke Range after the final day of the school.

College Basketball Results

Dartmouth 36, Colgate 24.
Duquesne 32, Geneva 29.
Idaho 37, Washington 36.
Illinois 37, Purdue 26.
Iowa 39, Chicago 29.
Louisiana State 34, Alabama 32.
Ohio State 33, Michigan 30.
Oklahoma A. & M. 35, Creighton 17.
Oklahoma City 36, Kansas State 27.
Oregon State 38, Washington State 19.
Richmond 50, Virginia 28.
Roanoke 40, Ogiethorpe 32.
Texas 34, Texas Christian 21.
Washington 28, Washburn 27.
Wash. & Lee 37, St. John's 26.
Wisconsin 16, Northwestern 9.

International Chess

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 8 (AP)—Four decisions were recorded in the seventh round of the international chess masters tournament this morning, the winners being Capt. J. J. Araiza of this city, Reuben Fine of New York and Arthur W. Dake of Portland, Ore. The fourth game was drawn and two were adjourned. Orlando Dubais withdrew from the competition and his six games were canceled.

'Amateur Rule' Under Fire

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 8 (AP)—Frank B. Baird Jr., president of the Buffalo Club of the International Hockey League, has threatened to withdraw his team from the loop at the close of the season and form a new circuit next year unless the "foolish amateur rule" is repealed.

College Hockey Results

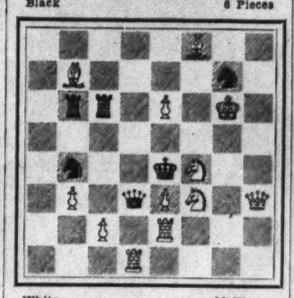
Dartmouth 3, Hamilton 8.
Yale 2, McGill 1.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1685
By J. Ohquist

Black 6 Pieces

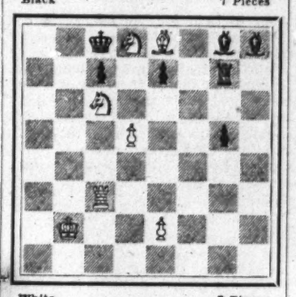


White 12 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Commended, Ajan Sana, 1932)

Problem No. 1686
By Y. S. Nilsson

Black 7 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(First prize, Finnish Chess Federation, 1933)

These two problems are from "Suomi," a collection of 150 problems by Finnish composers, by Pentti Sola, and edited by George Hume, which is the 1934 volume of Alain C. White's Christmas Series.

Solutions to Problems

No. 1683. Q-Q8
No. 1684. 1. Q-R6 Kt-B4
2. R-Q8ch The only variation at all difficult

This is pretty feeble for a prize-winner, so that perhaps Q-R6 is a "cook."

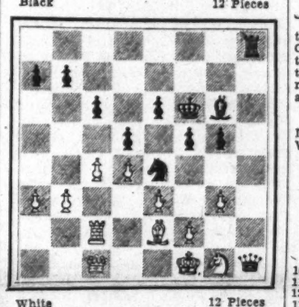
End-Game No. 233. Black wins: 1 BxPch (Black), QxB; 2 RxPch, KxR; 3 Q-R5 mate.

End-Game

This position arose in a game between J. Obermayer and S. Wolf, played last June in a Vienna tournament. The latter (Black) wins in a few moves.

End-Game No. 234

Black 12 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

Black to play and win

Kupchik has again won the championship of the Manhattan Chess Club, this time by defeating Kashdan in the play-off game after they had tied for first in the championship tournament.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Kupchik White	Kashdan Black	Kupchik White	Kashdan Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	16 PxP	PxP
2 P-QB4	P-K3	17 Kt-K2	K-Kt2
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4(a)	18 Kt-B4	B-Q2
4 Kt-B3	P-B3	19 R-R3	P-KKt4
5 PxP	KPxP	20 Kt-R5ch	KtxKt
6 B-Kt5	B-K2	21 RxKt	Q-B3
7 P-K3	Castles(b)	22 P-B4!	PxP
8 B-Q3	Kt-K5	23 PxP	QxP
9 BxKt	BxB	24 P-KKt3	R-B3
10 KtxB	QxKt	25 QR-R	Q-K6ch
11 P-KR4	Q-K2	26 K-Kt	K-B2
12 P-Q3	P-KB4	27 R-R7ch	K-K3
13 Q-B2	P-KKt3	28 Q-B3	P-Q5
14 CastlesQR	Kt-Q2	29 Q-B5	Resigns
15 P-R5	Kt-B3		

(a) 3 . . . B-Kt3ch gives Black an easier game than the variation played.

(b) Black would do well to busy himself making other developing moves until White has castled. Perhaps 7 . . . B-B4 is in order. In a few moves Black will be subjected to a strong K-side attack without any compensating attack of his own.

This was perhaps the most dramatic game in the recent Boston-Philadelphia telephone match. Sturgis, of the Boston City Club, faced with the prospect of a trapped queen, was able to retaliate by trapping his opponent's queen just in the nick of time. After the fireworks subsided, a draw was the natural outcome.

French Defense

Dryver White	Sturgis Black	Dryver White	Sturgis Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	16 Q-Kt6	P-KR4(d)
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	17 P-Kt3	Q-R6
3 P-K5	P-QB4	18 P-KB3(e)	KtxKt
4 Q-Kt4	PxP	19 KtxKt	B-B4
5 B-Q3	QKt-B3	20 P-B3	Kt-K2
6 KKt-B3	Q-B2	21 Q-Kt5	Kt-B3
7 Q-Kt3	P-B3	22 KR-Q(f)	K-B2
8 B-KB4	P-B4	23 B-KB	QxBch
9 Castles	P-KR3(a)	24 KxQ	B-Kt3
10 P-KR4	Q-B2	25 KtxKt	BxKt
11 R-K	B-K3(b)	26 R-Q4	BxQ
12 QKt-Q2	K-B	27 BxB	P-Kt4
13 Kt-Kt3	Q-R4	28 K-B2	K-Kt3
14 B-K2(c)	B-Q2	29 B-K3	K-B2
15 KKtxP	QxP	30 B-Kt5	Drawn

(a) Unnecessarily weakening, without freeing Black's game in the least. 9 . . . Q-B2 is certainly better at once.

(b) Played with thoughts of P-KKt4, which White is able to prevent.

(c) If now 14 . . . P-KKt4; 15 KtxKtP! (d) Not 16 . . . QxB; 17 B-R5!!

(e) If 18 KtxKPch, BxKt; 19 QxB, (f) White hesitates just long enough. P-KKt4; 20 B-Q2, R-Q1; 21 B-Q3 (B-KB draws), Kt-R3, with a bad threat in Kt-Kt5.

22 B-KB, KtxKt; 23 PxKt, BxPch; 24 B-K3, wins the black queen.

The Hastings (England) tournament resulted in a tie for first, second, and third, by Euwe, Flohr, and Thomas, with Capablanca fourth, and Lilienthal and Botwinnik, the Russian champion, just below the prize winners. Sir George Thomas, British champion who defeated Capablanca, was a half-point ahead going into the last round, but he lost to his countryman Michell. Euwe could only draw with Norman, who finished last! This enabled Flohr to tie by defeating Milner-Barry. Euwe and Flohr were undefeated. Thomas lost only to Euwe. Capablanca lost to Thomas and Lilienthal. Botwinnik lost to Thomas and Euwe in the second and third rounds. Lilienthal lost only to Thomas.

Fine is leading the Mexico City tournament, closely followed by Steiner, Dake, and Araiza. Torre is not competing.

Sporting Around the Hub

THE worst that can be said about the Toronto Maple Leafs is that they lost two hockey games in a row once this season. That is not too bad when the records are scanned to find that Maple Leafs have lost only four games in 21 played. Tonight, at the Boston Garden, the Leafs battle the Boston Bruins. So far this season the Bruins have been unable to wrest a point from Toronto in two games played, the Leafs winning in Toronto 5—3, and again here, 1—0. No team in the league is better supplied with reserve strength than the Toronto team and no team in the circuit has a better forward line than Harvey Jackson, Joe Primeau and Chuck Conacher. On defense there are the steady Happy Day teaming with Bill Hollett and the veteran George Hainsworth in goal. For reserves the Leafs have King Clancy and Red Horner on defense; Hec Kilrea, Bill Thoms, Buzz Boll, Andy Blair, Hal Cotton, Pep Kelly, Nick Metz and Art Jackson.

For the most part the Bruins have played good hockey this season, but occasionally they have hit snags such as on Saturday night when defeated before a large home crowd by Chicago 6-0. They hope to regain their winning stride tonight, but with the Leafs for opponents their task is tremendous. The hopes of the Bruins rest on two individuals, Charley Sands and Babe Siebert. If Sands is able to return to action and Siebert's leg doesn't bother him, the Bruins are slated to fire away at the Leafs before an expected full house with everything they have.

The other hockey feature on Boston ice tonight will find Boston University meeting Massachusetts Institute of Technology at the Boston Arena at 8. These two teams will scramble for their first victories. Both have lost their four opening games against major opponents. The preliminary game at the Arena tonight will find the B. U. freshmen crossing sticks with the Cambridge Latin School sextet.

The Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association will stage an invitation open tournament in the Boston Athletic Association courts on Jan. 18, 19 and 20. The tournament, the first of its kind ever to be conducted in New England, will see the leading professionals and amateurs of this section in action. The M. S. R. A. announces another tournament to be staged at the University Club starting Jan. 14. This tourney is the Bay State veterans' championship and will be for men 50 years of age as of Sept. 1, 1934. Entries for the event close Jan. 11 at 5 p. m.

An indication of the careful preparations necessary for a successful professional tennis tour is furnished by the indefatigable promoter, Bill O'Brien, whose current troupers will invade the Boston Garden next Monday night. Starting Wednesday in New York, his tour will carry the players to Philadelphia on Thursday, Washington on Friday and Pittsburgh on Saturday, so that the competitors should be hardened by the time they reach Boston. The matches here, incidentally, will be held once again under the auspices of the Longwood Cricket Club, leading amateur lawn tennis organization in New England.

In order to insure the presence of the big canvas court on which the matches are held, it is necessary to have the court, as well as the net posts, net and all other paraphernalia, transported in a truck, which goes from city to city. Besides the players, it requires a working force of nine men to see that nothing develops to prevent playing of the matches under ideal conditions. This is where O'Brien's experience as a booking agent is helpful, but on the current tour the management will see only the first 14 of 72 matches and management of the tour will be in the hands of Alfred H. Chapin Jr., former Springfield resident and Williams College star, who joined Tilden's forces a year ago and has been a member of the O'Brien organization ever since.

William Lloyd Chipman of West Medford and Henry E. Seaboyer of Dorchester have qualified in the grade of expert riflemen in the junior division of the National Rifle Association, it was announced in Washington today. The only grade higher than expert is distinguished rifleman. Chipman is a cadet of the Culver (Ind.) Military Academy, and is a member of the rifle club of the school. He won his qualification medal under the supervision of Capt. H. A. Obenauf, instructor of the club. During 1934, 311 juniors qualified as expert riflemen and 62 as distinguished riflemen. Altogether, 43,638 qualified last year in all grades of marksmanship from the lowest, pro-marksman, to the highest, distinguished rifleman.

While there must have been many times when the Boston Bruins have been duly fortunate this season, their greatest misfortune has been to falter ignobly before huge home crowds. Losing to Chicago 6—0 before the largest gathering of the season at the Garden Saturday was unfortunate, indeed.

By-Plays — By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Wilmer L. Allison Jr. Arrives

ANNOUNCEMENT that Wilmer L. Allison Jr. has been placed No. 1 among United States men tennis players by the ranking committee shows that the famous player from Austin, Texas, has at last reached the top rung in American lawn tennis. Seven years ago the Texan gave every indication of becoming Uncle Sam's best player when he won the intercollegiate championship and was ranked No. 1 among the college players of the country. But he did not come up as fast as expected, and when he failed to make the United States Davis Cup team this past year, due largely to an injured ankle, it did not seem as if there was any chance of his being ranked high for 1934. But he resumed playing as soon as he could and came along fast. At the urgent request of Capt. R. Norris Williams 2d, he went to Europe to play in the doubles for America in the Davis Cup challenge round, but on arrival found that Lester R. Stoefen would continue as partner to George M. Lott Jr., and so returned to the United States, where he showed some very fine tennis and won the recognition which he deserved from the ranking committee.

Start of a 1935 Davis Cup Team

By placing Allison No. 1 in the ranking list, the committee has made him first choice for the U. S. Davis Cup team of 1935. With Lott and Stoefen now in the ranks of the professionals, it is my opinion that Allison is the man which the cup selection committee should name as the No. 1 man for this year's effort to capture the famous tennis trophy. And, what is still more, he can pair with John W. Van Ryn in a doubles team which should be as prime a favorite to win its matches as was the Lott-Stoefen team of last year. By this, I do not mean to claim that Allison and Van Ryn could defeat Lott and Stoefen, but I mean to claim that they are enough better than any other doubles team which can be sent against them to assure them of victory. I would like to offer for the other singles places on the team C. Gene Mako, Frank A. Parker and J. Donald Budge. They are three of the younger generation of players who have shown marked promise during the past year or two, and although they may not yet be good enough to win matches in the Davis Cup interzone final or challenge round this year, they would be sure to gain much by experience from such competition as they would face in the preliminary rounds and in one or more years should be good enough to place the United States where it belongs in Davis Cup competition. I also believe that if Mako and Budge continue to play as a doubles team, they will become one of the best ever developed in any country. By naming a team as outlined above, the United States would be doing the best it could to win the trophy back next year, as well as building wisely for the future.

* * *

After More Amateurs

Bill O'Brien, business associate with William T. Tilden 2d in professional tennis affairs, is still trying to add to his troupe of professional players, but at last reports he had not been very successful. Helen Hull Jacobs, United States women's champion; Frederick J. Perry, United States and Wimbledon champion, and Mrs. Elleen Bennett Whittingstall, ranked No. 8 in England this year, are the three players whom he is just now trying to induce to quit the amateur ranks. All three state that they are not interested, but I can't help wondering how long it will be before one or more of them do take advantage of his rather liberal offers. With Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. expected to come back to the tennis fields this year and try to regain the crown which she lost to Miss Jacobs in 1933, it is to be hoped that the latter will not take any step which will prevent her from defending her title at Forest Hills this coming summer, and it is not believed that Perry will turn professional so long as he can be of any real service to England in defending the Davis Cup. It looks as if O'Brien and Tilden would have to go through this year, at least, with the players they have already signed, and with Lott and Stoefen making their initial appearances, I believe they will have a successful winter season.

Writers Honor Heydler

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—John A. Heydler, retired president of the National League, predicted better times for baseball last night at a dinner given in his honor by nearly 100 members of the New York and Brooklyn chapters of the Baseball Writers Association. Referring to the aggressive spirit shown by the contending clubs in the National League and carried through the World Series last fall as good for the sport, Heydler predicted a return of the old time rivalries between the teams. Heydler was made an honorary life member of the New York chapter and presented traveling bags for himself and Mrs. Heydler. They plan to leave within the next two weeks for an extended vacation in Florida.

Greeley's 'Go West' Right Idea?

* * *

Golfer Gene Sarazen Thinks It Is; Looks Across the Pacific for New Pot of Gold

* * *

By the Associated Press

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 8—Horace Greeley was no golfer but Gene Sarazen thinks the editor had the right idea when he advised young men to "Go West."

The stout-hearted professional thinks he and his fellow pros will have to look to Hawaii, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, the Fiji Islands and other bright spots in the Pacific, rather than to Europe, as they seek new worlds to conquer.

Pros Spend Thousands

"Professionals from the United States have spent thousands of dollars in trips to Europe without bringing any of it back," said Gene. "Hagen has spent more than $50,000 and I have gone into the old pocketbook for more than $20,000 in trips to Europe without a chance to break even. It's different when you book passage on the Pacific instead of the Atlantic. True, its a longer voyage but there's more cash at the end."

A six-man team from the Professional Golfers' Association of America and several other stars, including Sarazen, traveling without portfolio, have returned from a highly successful tour of Australasia.

"We were received with tremendous enthusiasm," said Gene. "In spite of the fact that golf is a winter game down there and many of the courses are closed in summer, great crowds turned out and showed keen appreciation of the visitors' efforts.

"Not next year, and maybe not the year after, but soon, the golfing caravan from California will move on to Honolulu for a great tournament and then tour a half dozen countries, including Japan."

Queer Game

"It's a queer game," Gene continued.

"Take Thomson's experience in the centenary open at Melbourne.

"Jim was using a center shafted putter which you know is barred under the rules of the royal and ancient and of course competition in Australia is under British regulations.

"He was a bit put out when he found he couldn't use his pet putter but he went to a department store and bought a legal one for $1.25. It's a matter of record that all he did with this cheap putter was win the best money event of them all."

Where to Dine

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147 W. 43 ST. 152 W. 44 ST.
TRULY A GENEROUS SERVICE. WE HAVE BEEN MAKING FRIENDS FOR 35 YEARS. A VISIT HERE WILL SHOW WHY. WHILE WE ARE RIGHT AT TIMES SQ., OUR RESTAURANT OFFERS UNUSUAL RESTFULNESS.
6 COURSE LUNCHEON 50¢ — 7 COURSE DINNER 75¢
"Always something good to eat"

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808 LEXING

Supreme Court Upholds Law Against Alien Coastal Trade

Such Commerce Allowed Only by U. S. Owned Vessels —Test Case Brought by Canadian Railways—Move for Mooney Review Off to Week Hence

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—A foreign-owned railroad corporation was prohibited by the Supreme Court today from operating vessels in the coastwise trade.

It rendered this decision in a case brought by the Central Vermont Transportation Company of Maine, which operates two steamers between New York City and New London, Conn.

The company, whose stock is owned indirectly by the Canadian National Railway Company, contended that the Interstate Commerce Commission had authorized it to operate the boats.

The transportation company bought the ships in 1909. Eleven years later Congress passed the Merchant Marine Act providing that the coastwise trade could be conducted only in vessels owned by United States citizens.

It was 13 years after passage of the act that Harry N. Durning, Collector of Customs at New York, seized a shipment of goods at New York to test the act.

The stock of the transportation company is owned by the Central Vermont Railway Co. The latter's stock is owned by the Canadian National.

The Second Circuit Court of Appeals held coastwise trade must be carried on in United States-owned vessels.

Reasons advanced by California why Thomas J. Mooney should not be released from a life sentence in San Quentin Penitentiary were presented formally to the Supreme Court today, but it deferred a decision until next Monday on whether it would review the celebrated case.

Mooney was convicted of complicity in the 1916 San Francisco Preparedness Day parade bombing. He has waged an 18-year campaign for freedom.

In asking the court for a review, Mooney contended he was convicted on perjured evidence.

U. S. Webb, California Attorney General, replied that under state law the case could not be reopened and that relief could be obtained only through a pardon by the Governor or through amendment of the laws by the Legislature.

Frank F. Merriam, the Governor, has the case under consideration. Four Governors have refused a pardon.

In a 5 to 4 decision, the court held that courts have no right to increase damages fixed by a jury.

It approved the action of the First Circuit Court of Appeals in ordering a new trial of a suit brought by Peter Schiedt of Medford, Mass., for damages for an injury by an automobile driven by David G. Dimick of Portland, Maine.

Chief Justice Hughes and Justices Brandeis, Stone and Cardozo dissented. They contended that trial courts can increase inadequate damages awarded by juries as well as decrease excessive awards.

A jury awarded Mr. Schiedt $500 damages, which he contended was inadequate. The trial court announced it would refuse a new trial if Mr. Dimick would agree to pay Schiedt $1500. Mr. Dimick declined to agree.

Evidence that World War veterans had worked at gainful occupations after the lapse of their government insurance policies prevents them from claiming that they became permanently and totally disabled while the policies were in effect.

This was ruled by the court in a case brought by Irah D. Spaulding of Pensacola, Fla., who carried a $10,000 war risk insurance policy which lapsed in November, 1923.

The Board of Tax Appeals is going to have to decide again how much taxes Walter W. Taylor of Greenwich, Conn., owes the Government for 1928.

The court agreed with the Second Circuit Court of Appeals that the commissioner of internal revenue used a wrong method in computing the tax.

That sent the case back to the board of tax appeals over the protest of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

In 1927 Taylor purchased control of four public utilities companies in Vermont and organized a holding company to which he transferred the stock. In May, 1928, the utilities stock was sold for $194,930, and later Taylor sold his preferred stock in the holding company for $99,000. In making out his federal income taxes for 1928 he reported the transactions, claiming the preferred stock cost him $96,030, and that his taxable profit was $2970, on which he paid taxes.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue ruled the sale had resulted in a taxable profit of $50,228.

Boston Art Notes

Robert Austin

The English engraver, Robert Austin, is exhibitor at Goodspeed's Print Shop on Ashburton Place. Added to a sizable collection of prints are some drawings done with red or black crayon.

If any print-maker has paid homage adequately to the great German engravers of the past, it is Mr. Austin. He has studied the method of Schongauer with accuracy and understanding, and although his prints resemble the German master's closely, they recapture the style in a more substantial manner than through mere copying. From Schongauer Mr. Austin has learned how to extract full metallic effect from the line, how to spin it, weave it, cut it. Mr. Austin does not bother with excessive details; every stroke of the graver is accountable, and often he does not even finish off a composition but leaves it free and open like a vignette. The figures, the design are articulate and they leave no doubt as to the vividness of the artist's intention.

Mr. Austin's taste in subject is solemn. He treats generally persons who are poor, wretched and self-absorbed. They are taken up with commonplace occupations, their forms distorted, their garments nondescript. There is that in the texture of engraving properly made which enriches the surface and engenders luminosity and grace that may not be inherent in the subject itself. The medium may be a trifle elegant for expressing impoverishment. Better perhaps the rugged lines of crayon, which lends itself to roughness and clumsiness and adds a dramatizing quality to enhance the idea. At Goodspeed's there are some touching portraits of simple folk, drawn with ease and profound insight. They shed new light on the artist and betray a freedom with his medium and an elasticity of talent that may not be suspected by the person who is familiar only with his engravings.

Charles L. P. Townsend

At Grace Horne's Gallery there is the initial display of a young painter who comes with cap and bells. Charles L. P. Townsend, we are told, participates in a balanced, twofold occupation—teaching football and painting. Football has been making inroads in many ways on the art of painting in America. Half the artists in New York are depicting the concentrated action of a game, and dispensing their ideas in terms of the last word in color and plastic rhythms.

Mr. Townsend works with a rich and riotous palette, juxtaposing full chromatic washes in daring and frequently effective way. He illustrates play, fun-making, entertainments with exuberance, and he succeeds in holding the interest of the onlooker. Of late artists have had a tendency to moderate their extravagances in color, and even to prefer the neutrals. Mr. Townsend seems to be undisturbed by or unaware of fashion trends, and to paint in his own cheerful way. D. A.

Relief Bill Framed In New Hampshire

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 8 (AP)—A bill has been framed, it was learned today, carrying out a recommendation made by Governor H. Styles Bridges, in his inaugural, for reorganization of the state welfare and charities department.

The Governor proposed supervision or relief and welfare under one department head. He also asked the Legislature to give the welfare department a wide grant of authority to handle old age pension laws which may be passed by Congress.

The bill, together with a proposal that an emergency mothers' aid appropriation be made, were expected to be acted upon at once.

Medal for Farm Service Awarded Alabama Editor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Dr. Tait Butler, editor of Progressive Farmer and Southern Ruralist, has been awarded the annual medal of the American Farm Bureau Federation "in recognition of unselfish, successful service in the interest of organized agriculture" for 1934.

In awarding the citation, the federation particularly cited his work over almost 40 years in raising the standards of agriculture in the South.

Settles Down

Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews
Named to Succeed Dr. George H. Sherwood, Resigned

Andrews Heads Museum After Career as Explorer

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—The resignation of Dr. George H. Sherwood as director of the American Museum of Natural History was announced here today. Dr. Sherwood, who will remain as honorary director of the museum, will be succeeded by Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews, explorer and naturalist.

Dr. Sherwood has been connected with the museum since 1902, when he became assistant curator of invertebrate zoology. He was named assistant secretary in 1906, in 1911 was promoted to executive secretary and in 1924 acting director. He became director of the museum in 1927. He is a native of Maine and was graduated from Brown University in 1898.

Wayne M. Faunce was named vice-director, succeeding Dr. Andrews.

Cincinnati Begins Restoring Cut In City Employees' Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—More pay to city employees and less spending of taxpayers' money was the New Year's promise from the City Council here.

Passing its appropriation ordinance, it restored all cuts on the first $1500 of every municipal worker's salary and about one-third of cuts on all pay received above that level, bringing every employee to a wage close to the 1932 level. At the same time $250,000 were trimmed off the total appropriation for expenditures.

"These savings with the possibility of restoring much of the pay cuts were made possible mainly through the reduction we were able to obtain in our costs for public lighting, and in the cut we made in our contingent fund," stated C. A. Dykstra, citymanager.

"During the past year we came to an agreement with the local power company for a substantial reduction in its rates for the city's power consumption as well as in all of its rates to all local users. This agreement consummated in July brought a total saving of over $10,000,000 to our citizens as power consumers and taxpayers."

Decision on Oil Leads to Test Of Gold Clause

(Continued from Page 1)

ernment's fight for the New Deal, this time on the gold clause.

In Congress Wesley Disney (D) of Oklahoma, prepared to revive and amplify the old Disney-Thomas oil bill giving federal and state governments power to control production.

Speaker Byrns said:

"I personally think that Congress should pass at this session some oil control legislation."

Mr. Ickes today, as oil administrator, called on Congress for "specific and adequate legislation" to control the new situation in the industry.

The clause which the Supreme Court attacked he said was unskillfully and carelessly drawn.

He announced the disbanding of the Federal Tender Board, established in Texas when the oil code proved ineffective to stop the outflow of "hot oil." At the same time he stressed the point that the court's decision was not a judgment on the oil code itself.

"We have not as yet decided what further steps can or will be taken under the production sections of the code," he said, "but the Petroleum Administrative Board will discuss this question with the Department of Justice immediately.

"While we intend to do the best we can with the means available to us, the basic remedy rests with Congress. The decision of the court, in my opinion, emphasizes the necessity for specific and adequate legislation to effectuate a rational conservation program designed to prevent the waste of oil and gas resources and to prevent the demoralization of one of our largest basic industries."

The oil decision opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Hughes in the course of which he said in part:

The Point at Issue

"The question of whether such a delegation (to the President by Congress) of legislative power is permitted by the Constitution is not answered by the argument that it should be assumed that the President has acted, and will act, for what he believes to be the public good.

"The point is not one of motives but of constitutional authority, for which the best of motives is not a substitute.

"While the present controversy relates to a delegation to the President, the basic question has a much wider application. If the Congress can make a grant of legislative authority of the sort attempted by Section 9(C), of the National Industrial Recovery Act, we find nothing in the Constitution which restricts the Congress to the selection of the President as grantee.

"The Congress may vest the power in the officer of its choice or in a board or commission such as it may select or create for the purpose.

Question Goes Much Deeper

"Nor, with respect to such a delegation, is the question concerned merely with the transportation of oil, or of oil produced in excess of what the state may allow.

"If the legislative power may thus be vested in the President, or other grantee, as to that excess of production, we can see no reason to doubt that it may similarly be vested with respect to the transportation of oil without reference to the state's requirements. That reference simply defines the subject of the prohibition which the President is authorized to enact, or not to enact, as he pleases.

"And if that legislative power may be given to the President or other grantee, it would seem to follow that such power may similarly be conferred with respect to the transportation of other commodities in interstate commerce with or without reference to state action, thus giving to the grantee of the power the determination of what is a wise policy as to that transportation and authority to permit or prohibit it, as the person, or board or commission, so chosen, may think desirable.

Section Is Ambiguous

"Section 9 (C) is brief and unambiguous. It does not attempt to control the production of petroleum and petroleum products within a state. It does not seek to lay down rules for the guidance of state legislatures or state officers.

"It establishes no criterion to govern the President's course. It does not require any finding by the President as a condition of his action. . . . So far as this section is concerned, it gives to the President an unlimited authority to determine the policy and to lay down the prohibition, or not to lay it down, as he may see fit. And disobedience to his order is made a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment.

"But the other provisions of Section 9 afford no ground for implying a limitation of the broad grant of authority in Section 9 (C). . . . We turn to the other provisions of Title 1 of the Act.

Wholly Up to President

This general outline of policy contains nothing as to the circumstances or conditions in which transportation of petroleum or petroleum products should be prohibited—nothing as to the policy of prohibiting, or not prohibiting, the transportation of production exceeding what the states allow."

"The Congress did not undertake to say that the transportation of 'hot oil' was injurious. The Congress did not declare in what circumstances that transportation should be forbidden, or require the President to make any determination as to facts or circumstances. Among the numerous and diverse objectives broadly stated, the President was not required to choose. . . . The Congress left the matter to the President without standard or rule to be dealt with as he pleased."

East Texas Oil Men Act To Avert Price Debacle

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 8 (AP)—Oil leaders and bankers of East Texas hurriedly banded together last night to "save the field from being opened and prevent the collapse of the price structure" after the United States Supreme Court's decision against federal control of oil.

They met at the call of Carl Estes, Longview publisher, to ask the Texas Legislature to create a special oil and gas commission to administer laws governing the State's largest revenue-producing industry.

The plan outlined called for a five-man commission, composed of an outstanding attorney, an independent oil man, a representative of the major companies, a petroleum engineer and a business man to represent consumers.

Mr. Estes told the group "the decision of the Supreme Court was a great blow to proration. . . . The people of Texas will not tolerate the 'law of the jungle' in East Texas again."

C. V. Terrell, member of the Texas Railroad Commission, state oil control body, said there was no need for alarm over the court decision.

His opinion was echoed by F. W. Gischer, of Tyler, counsel for the Panama Refining Company, who said the decision, while a "great victory for the people and all business," left the State with ample powers to prevent the movement of illegal crude oil or its products.

Mr. Terrell declared the commission, state oil regulatory agency, "has the power to stop the shipment of hot oil interstate as well as intrastate."

Fliers Conquer Last Barriers

Routes in Africa and South America Cross Barren Desert and Lush Jungle

* * *

Conquering by aviation of two of the most inhospitable stretches in the world—the middle of the continents of South America and Africa—has been announced and test flights begun almost simultaneously in the last weeks. Early in 1935, the United Press announces, the French Air Ministry is to start regular air service across the widest part of the Dark Continent from Algieria to Madagascar, just as the British Imperial Airways traverses Africa from Cairo to Cape Town. Pan American Airways is pioneering a route from Cristobal through the heart of Brazil to Rio de Janeiro.

Though both routes are on the Equator an extreme of conditions prevails. The African desert is as barren as the South American jungle is lush. When the French made test flights in Africa recently the temperature was 120 on the ground and 100 degrees at 3500 feet. Whereas the precipitation is probably the smallest in the world on the stretch across French Africa the rainfall in South America is probably the greatest.

Only the first half of the contemplated French trans-African line will be started, the section from Algiers through the Lake Chad region to Brazzaville in southern French Equatorial Africa, just across the Congo River from Leopoldville in the Belgian Congo. Stops will be made south from Algiers at Alouef French West Africa; Gao and Niamey on the Niger River; then eastward to Zinder just barely scraping the edge of British Nigeria; to Ft. Lamy, immediately south to Lake Chad; to Ft. Archambault on the Shari, the principal river flowing into Lake Chad; thence to Bangui, on the Ubangi River, a tributary of the Congo, on the boundary of Belgian Congo and French Equatorial Africa; across into Coquilhatville, Belgian Congo, and finally down the Congo to Brazzaville.

Two trips a month will be made over the French mid-African route by tri-motored Marcel Bloch planes with Lorraine Algol 300-horsepower motors. Air service will thus shorten the time from Paris to the Sudan to three or four days instead of from three to five weeks as required now by surface transport.

The new Pan-American route would probably start inland over South America at Cristobal or Barranquilla and go down the Orinoco and Rio Negro basins to Manaos, the inland city of Brazil, reversing approximately the route taken by Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh from Manaos to Port of Spain on their epochal north and south Atlantic exploratory flight. From Manaos the route would strike directly over the Matto Grosso plateau direct to Rio. Such a route would materially shorten flying time from Miami to Rio de Janeiro besides opening one of the last unexplored regions of the earth to development by aerial transport.

* * *

Eastern Air Transport, which formerly operated the Atlantic coast routes to Atlanta and Miami, and which emerged from the air mail cancellations with New York-Miami, Chicago-Miami and New York-New Orleans air mail contracts announced new overnight and overday eight-hour schedules from New York to Miami and began service on them last Sunday. New York-New Orleans service is expected to be inaugurated on Jan. 15.

Eastern Air buses now leave New York City at 9 a. m. and 9 p. m. for Newark airport and the flights depart at 9:45 a. m. and 9:40 p. m., respectively, from Newark. The day flight stops at Raleigh, Savannah, Jacksonville and Miami. The overnight flight stops at Washington, Raleigh, Charleston, Jacksonville and Miami.

This skip-stop practice, Capt. "Eddie" Rickenbacker, newly-appointed general manager of the airline, explained, is to give the best possible service to every major city on the route without compelling one plane to make all the stops.

The day flight arrives in Miami at 6:30 p. m. and the overnight flight at 6 a. m., the latter in ample time to connect with Pan American's service to Nassau at 8:30 a. m., Havana and Central American services at 8 a. m. and the South America service at 8:30 a. m. The northbound Eastern Air flights will leave Miami at 10 a. m. and 8:30 p. m., arriving at Newark at 6:20 p. m., and 5:20 a. m. respectively. These departures out of Miami are also scheduled northbound after the arrival of the inward-bound Pan American services from the south.

Eastern Air Transport is now the country's third largest air transport line, operating 3775 miles of routes with a daily mileage of 14,500 miles. This daily total will be boosted to 17,040 miles every 24 hours when the New York-New Orleans service is begun. Sixty per cent of its schedules are flown at night.

Theaters

"L'Aiglon"

An immediate popular success was scored by Eva Le Gallienne's production of "L'Aiglon," played at the Shubert Theater last night for the first time in Boston. Is there then still a public for the drama of old, forgotten, far-off things, of lost causes and of characters too weak to fulfill their destiny?

Clemence Dane's adaptation is a brave attempt to make Rostand's piece acceptable to latter-day audiences. It reduces his six acts to six scenes and substitutes prose for much of his poetry. But the prose sequences are the least successful, and the mixture does not jell. This sort of nostalgic romance demands poetry. What do we know of Napoleon's son? What do we care for imperial glories? What sympathy can we feel for a frustrated ambition to carry on a paternal tradition of slaughter? None, unless poetry beguiles us.

Or, perhaps, unless an actor or an actress holds us. It was, no doubt, Miss Le Gallienne's impersonation of the Duke of Reichstadt that caused the first-night enthusiasm. The success was really hers. She brings to the part a clear intellectual conception, and much vigor. As nearly, probably, as a woman may, in 1935, she suggests the captive boy. But her success is a tour de force rather than an artistic triumph. You watch her stride about, you listen to her clipped phrases, you even say to yourself. Well done. But you never believe that here is the veritable Eaglet.

The large Civic Repertory cast is for the most part rather literally a supporting company. It contains familiar names and faces—Paul Leyssac, Sayre Crawley, Leona Roberts, Averell Harris's Metternich misses both the authority and the sinister quality of the character. The poetic height of the performance is reached in the verses spoken by Hugh Buckler's Grenadier in honor of "the rank and file." But the chief significance of the production, after all, is that it gives Miss Le Gallienne the last of the six rôles she promised herself to do before he was 35. L. A. S.

Boston Stage Notes

The Continental Varieties begins an engagement of four performances at the Wilbur Thursday evening.

The D'Oyly Carte Opera Company will tenant the Colonial for four weeks beginning Monday. The opening bill is "The Gondoliers."

Cornelia Otis Skinner will be seen at the Plymouth throughout next week in her repertory of character sketches and monodramas.

Sean O'Casey's "Within the Gates" will open at the Shubert Jan. 21.

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Listed Stock Quotations

• Stock Market Is Unsettled by Heaviness of Petroleum Shares •

Commodity and Money Markets

Weakness of Oil Shares Disturbs Rest of Market

Steel Issues Continue to Attract Attention of Stock Buyers

By Forrest Price

Oil shares were for sale today.

And the stock market wabbled accordingly.

Selling of the oils was due to the Supreme Court's ruling regarding the Government's regulation of petroleum production.

Total sales aggregated about 1,150,000 shares.

Losses of a point to more than 2 points were early recorded by Seaboard Oil, Texas Corporation, Tidewater Associated preferred, Amarada and Atlantic Refining. Other oil issues were off fractionally.

National Supply preferred dropped two.

The rails were soft. Atchison preferred dropped 2, and Union Pacific 1.

Interest was maintained to a certain extent in the steel issues. Also the specialties came in for their share of attention. Crucible preferred rose nearly 2 points. U. S. Steel preferred advanced 1. Pittsburgh Steel preferred gained 2½.

Gillette preferred had a gain of more than 3 points at one time, and was quite busy. Union Bag & Paper prior preferred was up as much. Caterpillar Tractor rose more than a point.

Considerable activity developed in Westinghouse Electric. It managed to get up about a point and then lost part of its gain.

Midland Steel preferred rose nearly 3 points. Jones & Laughlin, preferred, another steel stock, gained 1½.

Allied Chemical, an erratic mover, dropped nearly 3 points. The Market Street Railway issues were quite active. The prior preferred made the best gain, rising more than a point.

There was less activity in U. S. Government bonds than yesterday, and price changes were exceedingly slight. In the corporate group price changes were mixed. Oil loans were steady.

Early strength of May wheat, followed by a sharp reaction, featured the commodity markets. Cotton ruled steady.

With the continued piling up of the country's debt some are beginning to inquire who is to pay it, when and how. From the steadiness of the securities markets in face of the President's announced budget plans, the inference is that the general attitude, "let the future take care of itself," is the prevailing one.

But that does not answer the question. And who can answer it? The proposed expenditure of more billions to help along the recovery program through public works enterprises may do the business, but whether it will be an effective and a lasting panacea is yet to be determined.

And the only thing certain about the whole thing is that the debt must be paid some time somehow.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Confidence in the financial markets was tinged with caution today, and price trends generally were indecisive.

Oil stocks led a moderate decline in the equities market in rather active early trading. The supreme court's adverse decision on the Government's regulation of petroleum production brought selling in the oil division which spread to other sections which have been displaying considerable popularity. Profit-taking brought some support, and the trading volume dwindled.

Wall Street's inflationists were not particularly enthused over the new budget, and the sound money forces apparently were not in a mood to celebrate the orthodoxy which was indicataed in the Administration's forthcoming spending program.

Steel Stocks Firm

Despite the uneasiness of shares generally, Briggs Manufacturing got up 2 points to a new high for the last year. U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Gulf States Steel, Gillette, Westinghouse and General Electric firmed fractionally.

Amerada Corporation dropped 2 points, along with Allied Chemical, while issues down fractions to a point or more included Case, American Telephone, Texas Corporation, Standard Oils of New Jersey and California, Socony, Atlantic Refining, Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, du Pont, National Distillers, American Can, General Motors, Chrysler, Consolidated Gas, Western Union, U. S. Smelting and Howe Sound.

Treasury Loans Improve

After moving narrowly during the forenoon, U. S. Government issues strengthened in the late trading today. Corporate bonds continued in a mixed swing.

Most of the long-term Treasury loans improved under the lead of the various series of 3⅜s, 3¼s and 3s, in which gains amounted to 9-32ds to 10-32ds of a point. Home Owners Loan Corporation 2⅜s and Federal Farm issues rose 4-32ds to 7-32ds.

Some of the prime rail bonds pushed up a little, but in the secondary ratings realizing chipped away some of the recent gains. Alleghany Corporation 5s of 1950 yielded ¾ to 25⅛, and smaller losses marked transactions in Baltimore & Ohio 4½s at 60¼, and Missouri Pacific 5s, series F, at 26⅞. Chile Copper 5s were mildly reactionary, dropping back ½ to 82½. Loans of Consolidated Gas of New York, Armour & Co., International Telephone, and Postol Telegraph also lost a little ground.

In contrast with the heaviness of oil shares in connection with the Supreme Court decision invalidating the oil production control provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act, petroleum company bonds were steady to a bit higher. Standard Oil of New York 4½s moved up ¾ to 104. Texas Corporation 5s were about even at 103¼.

Except for a moderate turnover in German Government 5½s the foreign department was featureless. The Reich issue rose a point to 31⅜.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Jan. 8	Jan. 7
11⅞	6	..	Adams Express	1100	7¼	7	7¼	7⅛	
85	70¼	5	Adams Exp pf	80	86	86	86	86	
34½	16	2	Adams Millis	300	33½	32	32	31½	
11⅜	6¾	..	Addressograph	400	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8¾	
7⅝	3½	..	Advance Rumely	100	5½	5½	5½		
113	91¾	3	Air Reduction	900	115¾	114⅝	114⅝	115⅜	
3⅜	1⅜	..	Airway Elec App	1400	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
23½	16⅝	.80f	Alaska-Juneau	2500	19⅜	19½	19¾	19¼	
5¼	1½	h	Alleghany Corp	600	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
160¾	115½	6	Allied Chem	300	138⅝	138	138	140⅝	
23⅜	10⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	2300	17⅝	17	17	17½	
30½	11½	.25e	Alpha Port Cem	800	19⅜	19½	19½	20½	
7¾	2½	..	Amal Leather	500	3⅝	3½	3½	3½	
55⅝	39	2	Amerada	2200	51⅞	50½	51½	52⅞	
48	25½	2	Am Ag Ch Del	500	51½	50½	51⅝	51¼	
25¼	11½	..	Am Bank Note	300	15	14⅜	15	15¼	
13½	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	300	8	8	8		
72⅞	46¼	..	Am Cryo Sug pf	100	60	59¾	60	60	
38	19½	.80	Am Brake S&F	500	29½	29¼	29½	29¼	
122	96	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	119	119	119		
114¾	90¼	4f	Am Can	2100	116½	115	115½	116⅛	
152½	126½	7	Am Can pf	100	152	152	152	152	
33⅞	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	1600	19⅜	18⅝	18⅝	19½	
56½	32	..	Am Car & F pf	900	44	41¼	43½	41¾	
42¼	17¾	..	Am Chicle	700	68¼	68¼	68¼	69	
62½	20¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	700	31½	31	31	31¾	
11	4	..	Am Encaustic T	1700	4⅜	4	4⅜	4⅜	
5	1¼	..	Am & For Pow	900	4⅛	4¾	4¾	5	
13¾	4¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	400	20	20	20	20½	
30	11¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8½	
17½	6½	..	Am Hawaiian	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜		
22⅜	10½	1	Am Hide & L pf	800	25⅜	25	25½	25½	
42¼	17¾	..	Am Ice	600	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	4	
10	3	..	Am International	1100	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	6¼	
11	4¾	..	Am La France	400	5⅜	5	5	5⅛	
1½	⅜	..	Am Locomotive	900	20¼	18⅝	19½	19½	
38¾	14½	..	Am Loco pf	800	53	52	53	51¼	
74⅜	35½	..	Am Metal	600	16⅜	16¼	16¼	16½	
27⅝	12⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	2100	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅝	
12½	3	..	Am P&L 5% pf	300	11½	11	11½	11⅛	
26½	9½	1½e	Am P&L 6% pf	200	13⅜	13	13½	13⅜	
29⅞	11½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	9200	16	15⅜	15⅝	15⅞	
17⅝	10	..	Am Radiator	6200	23⅞	23	23	23¾	
78¼	13⅜	4	Am Rolling Mill	600	57½	57	57½	57⅝	
67	36	4	Am Safety Razor	100	67½	67½	67½	67⅝	
7¾	2½	..	Am Seating	300	5½	5¼	5½	5½	
2⅜	⅝	..	Am Ship & Com	600	1	1	1		
30	19⅜	2	Am Shipbuilding	420	25¾	24½	25	25	
125¼	100½	9	Am Smelt & Ref	5200	39½	38½	38⅝	39¾	
135	100	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	124½	124½	124½	124½	
109	71¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	200	109¼	109¼	109⅜	109½	
26½	10⅛	..	Am Steel Fdries	2800	18⅜	17¼	17½	17¾	
92	59⅞	2	Am Steel F pf	20	92	92	92	92	
44⅜	37	2f	Am Stores	400	42¾	41¾	42¾	42	
72	46	22	Am Sugar Ref	400	67	66⅞	67	67	
125¼	100½	9	Am Tel & Tel	1200	105¾	105	105½	105½	
28¾	7¾	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	600	14½	14¼	14½	15	
20¾	8	..	Am Wat W& E	900	14½	14⅛	14⅜	14¼	
67⅝	31¼	6	Am Watipf	100	59	59	59	59½	
17⅞	7	..	Am Woolen	400	9⅛	8¾	8⅞	8¾	
83¾	36	..	Am Woolen pf	1100	44½	43½	44	44	
4¼	1	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜		
50¼	36½	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	200	38¾	38	38¾		
17¾	10	..	Anaconda Cop	16500	12¼	11⅞	12	12¼	
17⅞	9¼	..	Anaconda Wire	600	18⅞	17	18⅛	18⅞	
77⅜	23¾	..	A P W Paper	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅝	
39⅝	16¼	1	Archer Daniels	1100	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	33⅝	
103	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	300	101¾	100½	101⅜	100¾	
6¾	2½	..	Armour Ill	1900	5⅞	5⅜	5¾	5¾	
71¼	46¼	6	Armour Ill pr pf	500	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¼	
85	54	..	Armour Ill pf	200	87	87	87		
8¾	3	..	Arnold Constable	1300	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜	
18¼	7¾	..	Ass Dry Goods	600	13⅜	13	13	12⅞	
90	46	..	Asso Dry 1st pf	600	91¾	90½	91¾	90	
67⅜	26	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	800	68	67½	68	66	
73¾	45¼	2e	Atchison T&SF	3500	55½	54½	55	55	
90	70½	5	Atchison pf	300	85½	84	85½	86½	
54¼	24½	1	Atl Coast Line	800	38½	35¾	36¼	36½	
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	1700	24¾	24¼	24¼	25⅜	
55½	35¼	2e	Atlas Powder	200	40¾	40⅜	40⅝		
107	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	30	107½	107½	107½		
16¼	5½	..	Atlas Tack	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¼	
57⅜	16½	..	Auburn Auto	9600	29	27½	27½	28⅞	
65	39½	5	Austin Nichol A	10	62	63	63	63	
10⅜	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	1400	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5⅜	

—B—

16	4½	..	Baldwin Loco	8100	8¾	6	8¼	8½	
64¾	16¼	..	Baldwin Loco pf	800	25¾	24½	24¾	24¾	
34½	13¾	..	Bait & Ohio	4900	14⅝	14½	14⅝	14¾	
38½	16⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	60	36½	36	36½	36⅝	
10	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	1700	6¾	6½	6¾	7	
19¾	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	500	17⅞	17½	17⅝	17½	
76⅝	58	3f	Beech-Nut Pack	200	77¾	75	77¾	74⅞	
15¼	8⅞	.50e	Belding Hem	400	13	12¾	12⅞	12¾	
127	95½	7.02	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	114½	114	114½		
23⅞	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	1600	17¼	16⅝	16¾	17	
19¼	13¾	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	900	17½	17	17	17	
40	26	1½	Best & Co	500	36¼	35¾	35¾	36⅜	
49½	74½	..	Bethlehem Steel	11500	34⅞	33¼	33½	33¾	
82	54⅞	..	Beth Steel pf	1800	77¼	75¾	77¼	76	
40	19¼	1e	Bigelow Sanford	50	24½	24	24½	24⅞	
16¼	6	..	Blaw Knox	12500	13⅞	12¾	13⅜	13	
29	17	.40	Bloomingdale	60	23	22½	23		
109	88	7	Bloomingdale pf	50	107	107	107		
11¼	6¾	..	Boeing Airplane	600	9⅜	9½	9½	9⅞	
68¾	44½	3	Bohn Alum & Br	400	59⅞	59¼	59¼		
94	76	4f	Bon Ami A	100	95	95	95	94½	
28¼	19⅞	1.60	Borden	2200	25½	24⅝	24⅝	25¼	
31	16⅛	1f	Borg Warner	2100	30⅝	30	30	30⅝	
28¾	12	1	Briggs Mfg	2200	29	28	28⅝	28	
27½	14	2	Briggs & Strat	200	24	24	24		
44⅞	28½	1.5e	Brooklyn Man T	400	39½	39¼	39½	39¼	
97	82½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	90	90	90		
8¾	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	300	3¼	3	3¼	3¼	
58¾	31½	4	Brooklyn Q pf	300	30½	30	30		
80½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	49⅞	49⅞	50	49¾	
61	45	3	Brown Shoe	100	57¾	57¼	57¼		
10½	4	..	Brunswick Balke	200	5½	5¾	5¾		
9¾	3½	..	Bucyrus Erie	1400	6⅜	6½	6¼	6¼	
14½	6	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	2100	12½	12⅛	12¾	12½	
75	50	2	Bucyrus E pf	60	70	70	70	69½	
7¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	1200	5	4⅞	4⅞	5⅛	
44	16	..	Budd Mfg pf	170	30	29½	29½	29	
5⅜	2	..	Budd Wheel	800	3½	3¼	3¼	3½	
15½	5⅞	..	Bullard	800	14	13⅞	13⅞	14¼	
6½	2⅞	..	Bulova Watch	100	4½	4½	4½		
3½	1	..	Burns Bros B	100	1				
19⅜	10½	.40	Burroughs Add	2700	15¾	15½	15½	15½	
3⅞	¾	..	Bush Term (h)	400	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼	
9½	2¾	..	Bush Term deb (h)	600	9⅜	9	9¼		
21	5½	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	120	18⅞	18	18		
4¾	1⅛	..	Butterick	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
32¾	13¾	..	Byers	1600	20⅝	19⅝	20	19⅞	

—C—

44⅜	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	1100	39¼	39	39¼	39¾	
1⅜	½1	..	Callahan Z & L	800	1½	1	1⅛	1½	
6⅝	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	2800	4½	4⅜	4	4½	
15⅞	6	..	Campbell Wy&C	200	11½	11⅛	11⅝		
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	400	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	16½	
18¼	10⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	4500	12⅞	12⅜	12¾	13⅛	
38¼	28½	2	Cannon Mills	100	34¼	34¼	34¼	34	
39	26⅝	3	Capital Admin pf	160	36½	36	36¼	36¼	
86¾	35	..	Case Thresh	2400	60⅛	58½	58⅞	59½	
92½	56⅞	4	Case Thresh pf	300	99	98½	99	97½	
38¾	23	1	Caterpillar Trac	2300	39⅝	38½	39⅜	38½	
44⅞	17¼	..	Celanese Corp	4100	35	33⅞	34	34¾	
5⅝	1⅞	..	Celotex Co (h)	100	4	4	4	4⅛	
22⅜	6½	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	140	19½	19	19	19¼	
32½	18¾	1½	Central Aguirre	400	23⅜	23¼	23¼	23¼	
12⅜	5½	..	Century Ribbon	500	10¾	10½	10½	10¼	
44½	30¼	2	Cerro de Pasco	5200	47	45⅝	45⅝	46⅝	
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅝	
35	17½	2e	Certain-Teed pf	80	30¾	30½	30¼	30½	
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	700	44¼	43½	44	44⅝	
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2500	45½	44⅜	44¾	45¼	
8	1⅝	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½	
5½	1½	..	Chi & Gt West	200	2¾	2½	2½	2¼	
8½	2	..	Chi Mil & St P	400	3	2⅞	3	3	
13¼	3½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	2300	4¾	4½	4½	4¾	
15	3½	..	Chi & N western	1800	5⅝	5¾	5½	5⅝	
28	6¾	..	Chi & N west pf	400	10⅜	10½	10½	10½	
9⅞	3⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	3300	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7⅜	
28¾	14½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	2900	26	25½	25½	26	
6¼	1⅜	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	200	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8	2	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	800	3⅜	3	3¼	3	
9⅝	2⅜	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	1200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½	
30¾	19½	2	Chickasha Cot O	300	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	29	
11⅝	3⅝	..	Childs Company	200	6⅜	6⅜	6⅞	7	
60⅜	29¼	1f	Chrysler	12200	41⅞	40¼	40¼	41¾	
24⅜	17¾	..	City Ice & Fuel	100	20½	20½	20½		
92½	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	80	90¼	90	90		
2¼	½	..	City Stores	400	1⅛	1	1	1⅛	
1¼	⅜	..	City Stores vtc (h)	100	⅝	⅝	⅝		
45	24⅞	1	Cluett Peabody	100	28	28	28	28½	
18½	9⅜	.50f	Colgate-Palm-P	2800	18¼	18	18¼	18½	
102½	68½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	400	101½	101¼	101½	101	
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	2300	15¼	14½	14½	15⅜	
94	74	7	Collins & A pf	30	85	84	85		
8¾	3⅝	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	200	4⅞	4¾	⅞	4¾	
40⅜	18	..	Colo & Southern	20	19⅜	19¼	19¼		
33¼	12¾	..	Colo & So 1pf	10	15	15	15		
30	11	..	Colo & So 2pf	30	13	13	13		
19¼	6⅝	..	Columbia Gas	2400	7¼	7	7	7⅛	
78¾	52	6	Columbia G pf A	100	56½	56½	56½	57	
41⅜	21½	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	200	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	37½	
77¼	58	3.40	Columbian Carb	900	74¼	73½	74¼	74⅝	
40¼	15⅝	2	Comm Credit	3200	42½	40¾	42¼	41⅝	
110	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	110	110	110	110	
30½	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	20	29½	29½	29½		
30½	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	30	30	30	30	30	
61	26¾	2f	Comm Inv Tr	2200	61½	60½	61½	60½	
114	91	6k	Comm I Trcv pf	100	114½	114½	114½	114½	
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	146	23½	23	23½	23⅝	
3¾	1	..	Comwith & So	11800	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	
52¾	21½	6	Comwith & S 6pf	1200	31	29½	31	30	
35⅝	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	800	34⅝	34¼	34½	34½	
6¼	1⅝	..	Consol Film Ind	1800	6	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	
20¾	10⅜	2m	Consol Film I pf	1600	20	19⅜	19⅞	20	
47⅜	18½	1	Consol Gas	6100	20½	19	19¼	19⅝	
95	71	5	Consol Gas pf	600	79¼	78½	79	79	
14¼	7¼	.42e	Consol Oil	3900	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	8½	
2¼	½	..	Consol Textile	4900	1½	1	1	1	
13¾	6⅛	..	Container A	1700	12½	12	12½	11⅞	
5⅜	2⅜	..	Container B	500	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅜	
14⅝	5¼	..	Cont Baking A	800	6¾	6⅜	6¾	6¾	
2⅜	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	200	1	1	1	⅞	
64	44¼	4	Cont Baking pf	100	47½	47½	47½	49	
94½	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	2600	68½	65½	66	65½	
36¼	23⅜	1.20f	Cont Insurance	800	34	33¾	34	33¼	
2⅜	¾	..	Cont Motors	9200	1¾	1½	1½	1½	
22¾	15¾	.50c	Cont Oil	1500	18	17½	17¾	18⅜	
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	600	66½	66	66	66	
9⅞	3⅜	..	Coty	800	6¼	6	6¼	6⅜	
36¼	28	2f	Cream of Wheat	1400	36½	36¼	36½	36¼	
17½	8	..	Crosley Radio	200	14	13¾	13¾		
36¼	18¾	1m	Crown Cork & S	200	25½	25½	25½	26¼	
44¼	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	43½	43½	43½	43½	
35	17½	..	Crown Zellerback	2200	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5	
38⅝	17	..	Crucible Steel	800	24¾	24	24⅝	24¾	
71	44	..	Crucible Steel pf	200	66¾	65	66¾	65	
3½	⅞	..	Cuba Co	1300	1½	1½	1½	1½	
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	400	6½	6¼	6¼	6⅝	
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishing	1400	22⅞	22½	22½	22½	
95¾	43½	6m	Curtis Pub pf	700	100	99¾	100	99½	
5¾	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	2800	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
13¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1700	9⅜	9¼	9¼	9¼	
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	2600	19¼	18⅝	18⅞	18¾	

—D—

8¼	6	.30e	Davega St	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞		
34½	10¼	..	Deere & Co	3800	28½	28½	28½	28¾	
19¼	10¼	.40	Deere2c Co pf	900	20	19¾	19¾	20	
73½	38	..	Del & Hudson	800	43	42	43¼	43	
33¾	14	..	Del Lack & W	2600	18½	18½	18½	18⅞	
13¼	3¾	..	Denver R G pf	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	400	69	68½	69	68½	
38½	21	1	Diamond Match	1200	27¾	27¼	27¾	27½	
34⅝	28½	1½	Diamond M pf	100	34½	34½	34½	34⅜	
46¼	32	2f	Dome Mines	1400	38½	38¾	38⅞	38⅜	
23	11	1.20	Dominion Stores	900	12½	12	12	12¼	
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	3100	24½	23⅝	23½	24½	
11⅞	8	..	Dresser B	100	7¾	7¼	7¼		
103⅞	80	2.60	du Pont de Nem	2700	99	96¾	96¾	99	
128½	115	.. 6	du Pont deb	100	129	129	129		

—E—

13¾	4¼	..	Eastern Roll Mill	300	8	7½	7⅝	7¾	
116½	78	4f	Eastman Kodak	700	117	116½	116⅝	117	
150	120	6	Eastman Kodak pf	90-143		142	143	145	

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Jan. 8	Jan. 7
32½	12½	1	Eaton Mfg	300	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
19¼	6	..	Ettington Schild	100	7¼	7¼	7¼		
21⅜	8	.40	Elec Auto Lite	2000	24½	27⅝	27⅝	28½	
110	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	130	108½	108¼	108½	108½	
7½	3	..	Elec Boat	7500	6	5⅝	5⅝	6	
9¼	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1000	7½	7½	7½	7⅝	
9¾	3¼	..	Elec Pow & Lt	300	3	2¾	3	2⅞	
21	6⅝	..	Elec Pow & L pf	400	8⅞	7½	7½		
52	34	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	300	49	48⅝	48⅝	49¼	
1⅜	⅝	..	Elk Horn Coal (h)	100	¾	¾	¾	¾	
23½	10⅜	..	Engineers P S 8pf	200	18½	18	18	18½	
25½	13	..	Engineers PS 6pf	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	17½	
10¾	5	..	Equitable Off Bldg	200	5	5	5	6	
24½	9¾	..	Erie RR	400	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	13¾	
28¾	14¾	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	17¼	17¼	17¼		
14¾	7	.80	Eureka Vacuum	200	11⅞	11¾	11⅞		
27½	9	.50	Evans Products	1900	22½	21¾	21¾	22½	

—F—

2¾	1	..	Fairbanks Co	10	1½	1½	1½	1⅞	
18¾	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	800	20½	19¼	19¼	19½	
27½	30	..	Fairbanks M pf	80	80	79	80	79½	

Commerce and Finance

Of 147 Class I Railroads, Only 30 Fail to Pay Their Way

Business and Industry

Rails Report Net Income Slightly Under Last Year

For 11 Months Only 30 of 147 Class I Roads Fail to Meet Expenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—Net railway operating income of 147 Class 1 railroads for the first 11 months of 1934 of $423,117,530 was at the annual rate of return of 1.72 on their property investment, according to a report made public today by the Association of American Railroads. This compares with $436,485,963 or 1.77 per cent on property investment of the same roads in the like 1933 period.

Class 1 railroads in the first 11 months of 1934 paid $226,649,708 in taxes, compared with $238,371,895 for the same period in 1933, a decrease of 4.9 per cent. For the month of November alone, the tax bill of the Class 1 railroads amounted to $17,259,925, a decrease of $217,796 or 1.2 per cent under November, 1933.

30 Roads Have Deficits

Thirty Class 1 railroads failed to earn expenses and taxes in the first 11 months of 1934, of which nine were in the eastern, six in the southern and 15 in the western district.

Class 1 railroads for the month of November alone had a net railway operating income of $31,582,703, which for that month was at the annual rate of return of 1.47 per cent on their property investment. In November, 1933, their net railway operating income was $37,662,122, or 1.74 per cent.

Gross operating revenues for the first 11 months of 1934 totaled $3,013,940,715, compared with $2,850,913,772 for the same period in 1933, an increase of 5.7 per cent. Operating expenses for the first 11 months of 1934 amounted to $2,246,421,068, compared with $2,062,437,196 for the same period in 1933, an increase of 8.9 per cent.

Southern Roads Earn 1.62 P. C.

Class 1 railroads in the eastern district for the first 11 months in 1934 had a net railway operating income of $248,539,940, which was at the annual rate of return of 2.18 per cent on their property investment. For the same period in 1933, their net railway operating income was $261,656,604, or 2.28 per cent, on their property investment.

Class I railroads in the southern district for the first 11 months of 1934 had a net railway operating income of $47,953,481 which was at the annual rate of return of 1.62 per cent on their property investment. For the same period in 1933, their net railway operating income amounted to $53,062,459 which was at the annual rate of return of 1.76 per cent on their property investment. For the same 11 months in 1933, the railroads in that district had a net railway operating income of $121,766,900, which was at the annual rate of return of 1.19 per cent on their property investment.

So. Carolina Power Bill Cut $823,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 8—South Carolina's electric light and power bill was reduced approximately $823,000 during 1934, bringing the total cuts in rate schedules instigated by the state railroad commission, utility regulating body, to nearly $1,500,000.

The reductions, volunteered after rate investigation proceedings which had been instituted by the commission, amounted to the following sums annually:

Southern Public Utilities Company of Charlotte, $197,000; Duke Power Company of Charlotte, $193,000; Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company, $154,000; Broad River Power Company of Columbia, $140,000; Carolina Power & Light Company of Raleigh, $94,000, and South Carolina Power Company of Charleston, $45,000.

The new schedules brought electric current into South Carolina homes and industries to new low figures. Present rate schedules vary for different companies, commission technicians explained, according to the density of the population, number of large industrial consumers, ratio of consumers to each mile of transmission line, and other factors which prevent a uniform state-wide rate.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

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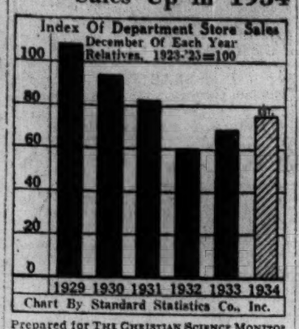
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Home Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Jan. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 16
Blackstone Savings Bank	Jan. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Jan. 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Jan. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 21
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Jan. 21
Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Feb. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Feb. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 2

Department Store Sales Up in 1934



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DEPARTMENT store sales have increased in both of the last two years from the low figure of 1932.

The estimate for 1934 is about 25 per cent under the average for 1923-1925 and some 30 per cent under 1929.

Farm Cash Income Decreases During Month of November

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—During November, 1934, farmers' cash income from marketings and benefit payments totaled $561,000,000 compared with $735,000,000 in October and with $524,000,000 in November, 1933, according to a report from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The bureau says the total for 1934 will be between $6,100,000,000 and $6,125,000,000, or slightly higher than estimated earlier. The increase over early forecasts is attributed to "unusually heavy marketings of corn in August and September and greater than expected increase in income from sales of tobacco."

Cash income from sales of farm products in November, excluding sales of cattle and sheep to the Government, is estimated at $488,000,000 compared with a revised estimate of $630,000,000 for October, and with $512,000,000 in November, 1933.

Rental and benefit payments in November totaled $59,000,000 compared with $76,000,000 in October and $12,000,000 in November, 1933. Income from emergency sales of cattle in drought areas totaled $8,000,000 in November; farmers in drought reas had also received $5,000,000 from sales of sheep and goats to the AAA.

Better Business Balance in 1935, Predicts Dr. Edie

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Business should ride on a more even keel in 1935, Dr. Lionel Edie, well known Wall Street economist, said in surveying the outlook for the new year.

Pointing out that 1934 saw sharp swings up and down in the economic field primarily because of the drought and the bunching of steel orders in the second quarter to avoid a price increase, Dr. Edie felt that with such factors out of the way, the 1935 spring peak in business should be less pronounced and the summer slump less exaggerated.

A collapse in the gold bloc currencies some time in the New Year is seen by this business observer as a major possibility. Noting that the British chancellor of the exchequer has recently proclaimed the unwillingness of his country to stabilize the pound sterling until the dollar and the French franc have been brought into balance Dr. Edie said:

"How equilibrium can be brought about without devaluation of the franc, it is difficult to see."

Turning to the field of domestic business, he continued:

"The general expectation of industrialists is for a fairly good physical volume but whether they will be able to earn as much profit as in 1934 is a question upon which they feel great uncertainty. This is due to the fear of rising costs. The coming Congress is not expected to lighten that fear."

Operations of Tin Mills Are Increased

With a 10-point rise to 45 per cent, tin plate mill operations have recovered all the ground lost during the holidays, says the magazine Steel. A leading American canmaker has purchased 62,500 tons of tin plate from a Welsh producer for its Canadian plants.

It is reported Japan has placed orders for 100,000 tons of steel, mainly bars, in Germany. Steel's London correspondent cables the British iron and steel industry is increasingly active, while steelworks on the Continent, except in Germany, are starting the year slowly.

U. S. Rubber Consumption In 1935 May Top 1934

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—The United States will consume more rubber in 1935 than ever before in history, according to a survey made by F. R. Henderson, former president of the Rubber Exchange.

The survey indicates consumption in excess of 500,000 tons, compared with the previous peak of 472,000 tons consumed in 1929. Last year consumption aggregated 401,000 tons.

North Avenue Savings Bank

1960 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge

DEPOSITS GO ON INTEREST

Jan. 10

Deposit by Mail in this 62-Year-Old Mutual Savings Bank

Chase National's Deposits Expand By $345,000,000

Now About $2,000,000,000—Loans Decline—Income Rate 2.55 P. C.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—The annual report of the Chase National Bank, made public today, shows that assets of the institution had risen during the year to $1,999,050,847, occasioned chiefly by an increase in deposits of about $345,000,000 to $1,709,800,000. New loans during 1934 without counting renewals, amounted to $651,070,000, a reduction from the previous year-end by about $144,000,000.

The statement of Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the board, shows that the rapid and continuous increase in deposits intensified the problem of profitably employing the bank's funds, the chief outlet being United States Government obligations, investment in these securities rising in 12 months by $296,370,000 to a total of $503,434,803 or over one-fourth of the bank's total resources. The average rate of income realized during 1934 on loans and investments was 2.55 per cent compared with an average rate of 3.41 per cent in 1933.

Net earnings after taxes amounted to $16,509,309, of which $6,857,846 was paid out in dividends and the balance, $9,651,463 was added to undivided profits. The bank continued to pay at the rate of $1.40 a share on the common stock.

During the year, the separation of the bank from its affiliate, the Chase Corporation, was completed, the name of the latter being changed to the Amerex Holding Corporation, capitalized at 740,000 shares of $10 par.

Progress is reported in the bank's investment position in the motion-picture industry, mention being made of the sale of 200,000 shares of Fox Film A stock at $15 a share, of headway made in reorganization of the General Theatres Equipment, Inc. and the liquidation of $5,000,000 notes of Film Securities Corporation.

The bank gave substantial credits in the foreign field. It reduced its German obligations from $34,949,331 at the end of 1933 to $18,976,866 at the close of 1934. Business was profitable in the Far East.

In his remarks, Mr. Aldrich said: "Notwithstanding many assumptions to the contrary, the relatively small volume of loans on the books of the banks is not due to any general unwillingness on the part of banks to lend. On the contrary, all information at my disposal indicates that the demand for loans is extraordinarily light. . . . The banker's power to accelerate the demand is limited. As at present, he can offer low rates, but beyond that he can do little to induce business men to borrow." Mr. Aldrich sees a tendency for loans slowly to increase.

Shoe Executive Sees 15 P. C. Improvement

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8 (AP)—Roger A. Selby, Portsmouth, Ohio, president of the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association, said he anticipated a 15 per cent improvement in the shoe manufacturing business for the first six months of this year.

Mr. Selby, here for the annual convention of the association, pointed out retailers' stocks are generally low and in need of replenishment. There is a noticeable increase in the demand for better grade shoes, he said.

N. Y. Life Business Up $60,000,000 in 1934

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Jan. 8 (AP)—Sixty million dollars more new business during 1934 than in 1933 was procured by the New York Life Insurance Company, Vice-President Walker Buckner told company officials and agency directors assembled in midwinter convention here.

During 1934 assets of the company substantially increased, demands for policy loans became normal, and a large number of annuities have been effected, Mr. Buckner said.

Chrysler Corp. Output During 1934 a Record

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Chrysler Corporation announces it has produced and shipped during 1934 a record number of passenger and commercial automobiles. The total was 33 per cent greater than 1933 and 19.5 per cent above the previous record year of 1928.

"All of the corporation's plants are operating at capacity production to fill an unprecedented number of orders for new cars," said Walter P. Chrysler, head of the corporation.

Central Savings Bank's Depositors at New Peak

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—The depositors of the Central Savings Bank increased by 12,825 during 1934 to a total of 211,479, the highest figure in the bank's history, August Zinsser, president, reports today.

Deposits increased $3,373,135, bringing the total to $187,444,823. Depositors saved 10 per cent more and withdrew 26 per cent less from their savings than they did in 1933, he adds.

U. S. November Exports To Russia Triple 1933

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—United States exports to Soviet Russia in November were more than three times what they were in the like month a year ago—$1,788,000, compared with $484,000.

This was revealed by the Department of Commerce in making public trade figures by countries. The total exports for the month, previously announced, exceeded November, 1933, by more than $10,000,000. The 1933 figure was $194,900,509.

Wall Street Sees Higher Taxes Or Inflation in Budget Message

Money Can Be Raised, Say Financiers, but Wrong Road to Recovery Taken—Handicaps Private Industry—Inconsistency in Cheap Money Market

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—After spending the evening digesting the budget message to Congress yesterday, financiers here were still of the opinion that financing would be easy, but were skeptical of how the President hoped to accomplish work relief to the tune of $4,000,000,000 without hurting private industry.

The feeling among New York bankers was that President Roosevelt has now definitely taken the wrong road to solve the recovery program. In fact, one highly regarded banker in Wall Street reiterated his belief that "The country is heading straight for state capitalism and bankruptcy." Others take a much more cheerful view of the situation.

Doubts Private Spendings

It was pointed out that the depression centers in the capital goods industry. In normal times private capital has invested somewhere between $20,000,000,000 and $30,000,000,000. With the Government planning to spend about $4,500,000,000 for relief and recovery measures, it must do one of two things: either supplant normal investment by capital industry with government expenditures, or spend $4,500,000,000 in order to induce the spending of the remainder by private industry.

Regarding this latter premise, bankers claim that the Administration's program will not lead to investment by private capital of the necessary $20,000,000,000 a year, in spite of the President's expectations that it will. The reason for this opinion is that the Government, by its own definition, wants the work relief to be really constructive work—not sweeping up leaves—and there isn't any really constructive work that doesn't interfere with private industry.

Furthermore, it was stressed that the figures that the Administration is using, if they are really going to take care of the unemployed on a work basis, are too low, as they don't take into consideration the tremendous bill for material as well as labor. Constructive work projects require a lot of materials and therefore a lot of money.

Looking at the budget as a whole, the financial community shows that it provides for expenditures of just about twice the revenues, which means, by former standards, that taxation ought to be doubled to maintain a balance. As the day of reckoning must come eventually and everybody will have to pay, it was emphasized that we are now faced with two alternatives—repudiation of debts by inflation or terrific taxation. It was not expected that the latter method of straightening out the country's financial difficulties would be employed in the present Administration.

The more cheerful thought in the financial district showed that the Government credit was far from taxed to the limit by the $8,520,000,000 budget for the 1935-1936 fiscal year and that the money would be easily available in the country's money markets.

Paradox in Market

This latter point leads financial commentators to a discussion of the cheap money market for Government bonds. It was explained that a paradox exists in this market. The Treasury is forced—and particularly in view of the new "work relief program"—to borrow on a huge scale. At present the Government debt is on a 3 per cent basis. A few years ago, government bonds yielded 5 per cent. For short-dated notes, which is how the Treasury is raising most of its funds, as little as 0.10 per cent is being paid.

The inconsistency lies in the fact that this cheap money market is available as long as the regulations of the Securities Act are so stringent as to dry up the regular corporate financing market. Therefore, under the present conditions, the Government has the banks and big institutions "where it wants them" as they are forced to invest their surplus funds in government bonds. As soon as regulations are loosened for other securities—which promises to bring new impetus to recovery—government bonds and therefore treasury financing would be adversely affected.

News Notes—France

Aluminum Purchases—That the French aluminum industry is anticipating substantial orders from the Soviet Government is indicated in a report from Washington. Probable terms of payment have been discussed but not revealed. Soviet purchases however, have usually been upon the basis of 25 per cent cash payment and the balance on credit for one year. Russian imports of aluminum in the first seven months of 1934 aggregated 4378 metric tons, valued at 2,610,000 rubles compared with 7078 metric tons, valued at 4,860,000 rubles in the like period of 1933. (Value of ruble in Jan.-July, 1934 was 87 cents; in the like period of 1933, 51 cents.) France is third in line as an exporter of aluminum to Russia.

Portable Rambling Post Offices—Remote areas in France which have never had postal facilities will hereafter be served by post offices on wheels, says a Department of Commerce report. The offices are mounted on 10-ton trucks, driven by a 19-horsepower motor. It will be possible to go to any point in the country where post office facilities are lacking. Telegraphic dispatches will either be telephoned from the portable offices to the nearest post office or carried to such offices by cyclists.

Large Seaplane—The world's largest seaplane has been constructed at Toulouse, according to a Commerce Department report. Designed for trans-Atlantic service, this huge flying boat has been three years in building and cost 25,000,000 francs. It has accommodations for 64 first and second class passengers and is equipped with all the comforts and luxuries of modern trans-Atlantic ocean liners. The new air liner is built entirely of duralumin and stainless steel and has a cruising range of 2800 miles, which is sufficient for service between North and South America and France.

Lace Industry—Stagnation continues to characterize the lace industry of Calais, says the Department of Commerce. Production is now practically at a standstill. Although the small flow of business to the American market which has been maintained throughout the depression registered an appreciable increase in September over the preceding month, the value of the shipments involved remains markedly below that of normal periods. Despite efforts of the lace makers to interest the Paris coutouriers in their products, lace is not prominent among the styles now being shown for winter wear. The declared value of shipments to the United States in September totaled $90,546 compared with $73,721 for August and $249,586 in September, 1933.

U. S. Radios Popular—Approximately 40 per cent of the radio sets sold in France are of American make, says a report from Washington. French buyers feel that in an American set they are getting full value for their money and, moreover, American radios are equipped with American tubes which are by far the most popular in France. French broadcasting got a late start and was acknowledged to be far behind other European countries, but manufacturers now feel that they can compete in price and technical performance with any foreign set and believe they are getting a better grasp on their home market.

Machinery Imports Down—An appreciable decline in French imports of agricultural machinery during 1934 is shown in a report from the United States Vice Consul in Paris. During the first three quarters of 1934, imports into France of such equipment, not including tractors, amounted to 3700 metric tons, valued at 24,296,000 francs, compared with 4435 tons, valued at 38,766,000 francs, in the like period of last year, representing a volume decline of 16 per cent and a value decline of 37 per cent. French imports of tractors amounted to 16,878 metric quintals, (Quintal equals 220 pounds) valued at 12,050,000 francs, in the first nine months of 1934, compared with 22,690 quintals, valued at 18,947,000 francs in the like period of 1933.

Lead and Zinc Industries—The lead and zinc mines of France and the French colonies have been seriously affected by the decline in the metal markets, says the Department of Commerce. The output of lead ore in France declined from 5350 metric tons in 1932 to 2470 metric tons in 1933 and there is every indication that production will show substantial curtailment for the whole of 1934. Zinc production has been completely stopped, although in 1932 it amounted to 1490 metric tons. From 1932 to 1933 the production of lead ore in Algeria decreased from 4150 metric tons to nothing; in Tunisia, from 11,000 tons to 5800; and in Morocco from 2400 tons to 20. Tunisia has ceased to be a producer of zinc and production of zinc in Algeria and French Indo China, although slightly greater in 1933 than in 1932, is still very small.

French Silk Culture—Improvement in the raw silk industry of France during 1934 is revealed in a report from the United States Consul at Lyon. After declining from a production of 4,423,000 kilograms in 1913 to 942,972 kilograms in 1933, there was a slight increase in the estimated yield of cocoons for 1934 to 970,469 kilograms. With the development of the raw silk industry in the Far East, and the decrease in prices, many French producers of cocoons deserted this industry. While the improvement this year is encouraging to the authorities, it is not likely that the industry will again attain the figures of 1929 and previous years until there is a very substantial rise in the prices of raw silk.

Import Quotas—The French import quotas for the first quarter of 1935 for certain industrial products, hitherto subject to import quota restriction, show that no new import quotas on products not previously under quotas were established. The allocations to the United States for those products placed under quota before 1934 are the same as for the preceding quarterly periods, except for a few changes to take account of previous excess shipments or of seasonal adjustments.

Federal Internal Revenue in Year Has 42 P. C. Gain

Income Tax Up Only 9 P. C. With Miscellaneous Rising 70 P. C.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—A jump of 42 per cent in internal revenue taxes collected by the Government in the fiscal year ended last June 30 was announced at the Treasury today.

Collections amounted to $2,300,816,308, a gain of $680,977,084, or 42 per cent, over the fiscal year 1933. This was exclusive of agricultural adjustment taxes, which totaled $371,422,885.64 during the year. The gain in general revenue reflected additional levies and increases in collections on old ones.

A breakdown by the Internal Revenue Bureau showed that income tax collections amounted to $817,025,339.72, compared with $746,791,404.11 for the preceding year, a gain of 9 per cent. Collections of miscellaneous internal revenue taxes amounted to $1,483,790,969.19, as compared with $873,047,820.19 the previous year, representing a gain of 70 per cent.

This increase was accounted for, in round numbers, by $175,000,000 from the new taxes imposed by the NIRA on capital stock, dividends, excess profits, and additional tax on gasoline; $215,000,000 from liquor taxes as a result of prohibition repeal, the liquor taxing act of 1934, and a full year of returns from beer taxes; $79,000,000 from estate and gift taxes under the provisions of the Revenue Act of 1932; $110,000,000 from manufacturers' excise taxes, and levies on communications, pipe-line transportation, and checks; $22,000,000 from tobacco levies and $9,000,000 from stamp taxes.

The State of New York led all others in total collections, returning $568,002,279.54, or 21.26 per cent of the total. New Mexico, on the other hand, returned the smallest amount of any state, $870,149.12, or .03 per cent of the total.

Chicago Wholesale Merchants Aided By Early Spring Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 8—Early arrivals in Chicago for the first of the five-week series of spring trade shows opening here gave local wholesale trade another boost last week, according to trade observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Retail turnover also continued ahead of levels for the like period a year ago. The consumer demand extended over practically all lines of commodities, with cold weather necessities getting the bulk of attention.

Industrially, production and employment were again slightly upward. Local steel mills ranged between 50 and 60 per cent in individual capacity activity. Electrical manufacturers, producers of household wares, furniture manufacturers and others also reported steady business.

Chain stores and mail-order houses continue optimistic with most sections of the country contributing to the present buying wave.

Interest in the new models of the 1935 automobile crop is also being reflected in heavy orders, according to most local dealers. Practically all buying is being done on a floor sample basis, with little or no demands for actual demonstration.

Utilities, in Chicago, still continue to pile a lead up over the figures reported last winter. Heavier street car and elevated passenger traffic and more power requirements by local factories are contributing to the forward movement.

Cotton Trade Seen Rising From Slump

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—George A. Sloan, chairman of the Cotton Textile Code Authority, reports that indications were that the cotton textile industry is emerging from the long period of depression.

The statement was made in an analysis by Mr. Sloan of the Federal Trade Commisison's study of investment and income status of the cotton textile industry.

Mr. Sloan pointed out that the commission's report covered less than one-half of the operations of the industry, and while qualifying his analysis with the remark that no final conclusions can safely be drawn from the figures, said:

". . . The indications from the commission's report are that the industry is emerging under the recovery program from the long period of depression which has afflicted it."

Mr. Sloan said, however, that the losses which half of the industry covered in the report sustained in July and August were "disturbing." He explained that during that period the effect of profit from rising inventories was eliminated, and the industry, forced to rely for profits on the difference between operating costs and prices, "was unable even to earn interest on its borrowed capital."

Toronto Port Collections Rise $6,305,088 in 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Jan. 9—Customs and excise collections for the port of Toronto for the year 1934 were greater than those for 1933 by $6,305,088, the first substantial gain for a calendar year since 1929.

The revenue for the port for 1934 amounted to $45,937,694, according to the report of Mr. J. H. Bertram, collector of customs.

The revenue of $3,793,170 for the month of December was the highest it has been for the past five years. Total revenue for 1932 was $42,906,087, for 1933 was $39,632,605, and for 1934 totalled $45,937,694. The increase, said Mr. Bertram, shows a definite trend toward better times.

Bell System Gains 298,000 Telephones

By the Associated Press

New York, Jan. 8

THE Associated Bell System had a net gain of 298,000 telephones in 1934, it was announced by the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. In 1933 the system had a net loss of 630,000 stations.

For December there was a net increase of 21,200 stations, against a gain of 13,000 in the same month in 1933.

New York Telephone Co. reported a loss of 335 stations for 1934, compared with a loss of 119,342 in 1933.

Upturn of 14.7 P. C. In Department And Dry Goods Sales

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—An increase of 14.7 per cent in the dollar volume of department and dry goods store sales during 1934 over 1933 was shown in a report of the controllers' congress of the National Retail Dry Goods Association.

The annual increase is the first shown by the surveys since 1929 and is 32 per cent below that year. On the basis of physical volume of sales, 1934 was 10 per cent above the previous year, it was reported.

Increases from 1933 to 1934 in percentage in the dollar volume of sales of department stores, dry goods stores and women's apparel stores follow:

Boston, 3.7; New York, 7.3; Philadelphia, 9.2; Cleveland, 19.6; Richmond, 18.8; Atlanta, 25.2; Chicago, 20.6; St. Louis, 13.8; Minneapolis, 9.6; Kansas City, 17.5; Dallas, 23.5; San Francisco, 10.3; total, 14.7.

The data on which the report is based represent 25 per cent of the total sales of all stores in the country of the types included, the association stated.

Quebec's Municipal Plants Seen Passing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Declaring that municipal ownership of public utility plants is dying out in the Province of Quebec, James B. Woodyatt, president of Southern Canada Power Company, stated at the annual meeting that many municipalities which had experimented with power systems of their own in recent years in order to get lower rates, lower taxes or better service, had been coming back to the private power companies. Southern Canada Power, a relatively small concern, had itself taken over nine municipal systems in recent years, he said, and today there are only 30 municipal companies in the province.

Rates of Southern Canada Power he stated, were lower than those of any municipal system in Quebec province, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba (except for Winnepeg) and lower even than the TVA schedules in the United States.

Cloth Market Strong Despite Light Dealings

Large Number of Small Orders for Wide Variety of Constructions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 8—Last week the primary cotton goods market demonstrated its inherent strength in the face of relatively light dealings.

Trading was in smaller volume than on the previous week, but was characterized by a large number of small orders for a wide variety of constructions. Buyers displayed considerable uncertainty in their anxiety to obtain forward deliveries at the prices prevailing for spot goods.

Mills steadfastly declined such offers, and insisted in a premium of at least ⅛c and in some cases more. Buyers were not yet ready to pay the increased price. The result was that nearly all of the trading was in quick delivery goods. Prices of print cloths and broadcloths remained firm. There were some advances in other coarse yarn goods. Sales of print cloth yarn goods amounted to about 60 per cent of the prevailing limited production caused by the holiday.

Sheetings were active, and prices were lifted on several constructions. Both converters and the bag trade bought heavily. Several carload lot orders were placed, notably on the 36-inch 5.50s which sold at 5c, up ⅛c. Three-leaf twills were taken in good volume for pocketing use, and there was greater activity in the 43-inch goods.

In the very wide goods section, trading was particularly active, and many forward contracts were placed. Many mills were unable to make early deliveries on various constructions and widths. Almost every mill making these goods has some of its looms sold up far ahead.

Active trading went on in the fine goods section. Monday of last week the rayon-yarn producers advanced their prices for rayon yarns 2c a pound which, added to the December advance, made a total of 5c a pound higher than those prevailing during last fall. This caused some hesitation for a day or two, but buyers' needs were so urgent that they soon adapted themselves to the new prices.

Rayon twills were especially active at 22c for the 112x68s which sold in large quantities for future delivery. Taffetas sold well.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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CASH EXCHANGE, 190 Boylston Street, Boston. Old Gold, Silver, Diamonds, Plated Jewelry. BOSTON OLD GOLD

HIGHEST PRICES PAID for OLD GOLD, SILVER, DIAMONDS, PLATED JEWELRY. HALPER'S, 181 MASS AVE., BOSTON

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Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 16

HOMELIKE atmosphere awaits you with every comfort and convenience.
THE PINE KNOLL
LIME ROCK, CONN.

PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED and expert piano tuning $3. MARCEL RIOU, 2053 45th St., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 8-10171.

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BARGAIN SALE OR LEASE—BKLYN, N.Y. 14 block from Wallabout Market with its R. R. and water connections; 4-story and cellar brick warehouse or factory 50x100, 16 Waverly Ave.; light on 4 sides above first floor, loading platform, canopy; 25x100 1-story connecting loading shed and garage; also 2-story stable or garage, 25x100, adjoining on 21 Clinton Ave.; total area 31,250 sq. ft., was formerly used as an inland freight terminal. For further particulars from owner
HARRISON BOEHM
Box 323, Port Jefferson, Long Island, N. Y.

MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
Winter in Miami Beach. Consult with MRS. ERNEST B. SMALLEY, Realtor
1221 Lincoln Road
10 years in Miami Beach

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BROOKLINE, MASS. — Friendly home in private family; quiet, desirable rooms; delicious food. Asp. 6243.

ROOMS TO LET

BUSINESS woman will rent large, nicely furnished room in modern apt., convenient location, reasonable. Ken. 5839 after 6 p. m., Boston.

N. Y. C.—Pleasant, large, single, quiet, refined home; elevator; near Christian Science church. H. MELZER, 316 West 84th Street.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (5-F)—Attractive, cheery room, single, double; unusual outlook; elevator; $6-$10; references. Endicott 2-9461.

NEW YORK CITY, 2025 Broadway (Apt. 4-B)—Very attractive rooms, kitchenettes, elevator, showers, running water, $5-$8. Endicott 2-3718.

NEW YORK CITY, 620 W. 116th St.—Large front room, Hudson view; suitable 1 or 2; excellent transportation; reasonable. PRITCHARD.

N. Y. C.—Handsomely appointed, privacy, refined home; elevator; $8-$10. Phone evenings-Sunday, Academy 2-3075. Gardner 255 West 108 Street.

PALM BEACH, FLA.—Large, airy rooms, private baths; convenient to Christian Science church, beach. MRS. E. P. DANGLER, 303 Royal Palm Way. Tel 8011.

239 EAST 17TH ST., N. Y. C.—Overlooking park, very quiet; 2 large, partly furnished rooms to let; references required.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1865 California Street, N. W.—Furnished room, attractive, clean, warm, quiet, newly decorated, 2 windows, inst. hot water; near 2 car lines. PO. 2493.

ROOMS WANTED

REFINED business woman desires clean home in East 60's, genteel private family, kitchen privileges. Write Box B-2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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Tenacre, Inc
Established 1922
Under BOARD OF MANAGERS
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Licensed by the State of New Jersey
Descriptive Booklet
Tel. 755 PRINCETON, N. J.

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BUSINESS man, good appearance, 13 years' office and factory experience handling personnel and production, seeks position of responsibility and trust; inside or outside work; salary secondary. Write Box C-21, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPETENT stenographer-secretary, thirteen years trade association, technical and statistical experience, rapid typist. Write Box D-21, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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PIANO INSTRUCTION
Beginners and Advanced Pupils
Experienced Accompanist
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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SHADOW LAWN

Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

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LEADING marketing and production engineering company is seeking the services of a branch manager in several cities; man must be capable executive-salesman experienced interviewing important executives; large commission earnings; only financing required is ability to maintain office. Box M-80, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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SPECIAL work for mothers needing money—show complete style line; canvassing or experience unnecessary; liberal commissions; earn dresses without cost; give dress size. HARFORD FROCKS, Dept. G-80, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WRITE for opportunity to demonstrate newest Stocking-Proofed hosiery, which doubles wear; Bonus in Hosiery; no money or experience needed. Samples hosiery FREE. Commission collected at sale. AMERICAN HOSIERY MILLS, Dept. J-13, Indianapolis, Indiana.

WOMEN—Be financially independent; backed by several years of consistent advertising in The Christian Science Monitor, we offer pleasant, profitable commission work taking orders for ladies', children's dresses, lingerie, etc.; also opportunity to earn free dresses; many Monitor readers making money this way; experience unnecessary; start spare time. Janalene, Inc., Dept. 408, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Other Than United States and Canada

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APARTMENTS

EASTBOURNE—Quiet, comfortable home, 8 bedrooms, 3 sitting rooms, cooking and attendance; 2 mins. sea, theatre, etc. MRS. M. E. FROST, 33, Jevington Gardens. Tel. 1048.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LEEDS, 69 Victoria Road, Headingley—Mrs. Ogden Taylor receives paying guests in her refined home; on tram route, near Christian Science church. Tel. 51860.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

BERKS—Children wanted as boarders; good governess kept; games, excellent education; happy country life. MRS. CARLOS WILSON, Welford Farm House, Newbury.

POST WANTED

YOUNG man (26) desires post, experience management of cloth warehouse, etc.; undertake anything, go anywhere; excellent references. H. CAMP, c/o 90 RADCLIFFE LANE, PUDSEY, LEEDS.

TEACHERS

LESSONS IN SINGING—All voices. Miss Grace Angus, A.R.C.M. Voice reproduction a specialty. Apply FERRY & FOSTER, Fawcett St., Sunderland, and Conservatoire of Music, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Tel. 33474.

Local Classified Advertising

Other Than United States and Canada

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and Africa

ENGLAND

ABBOTSFORD HOTEL
Upper Montague Street
Russell Square, London, W. C. 1. England

Adjoining British Museum, few minutes tubes, buses, railway stations; constant hot and cold water, central heating; terms from 8/6, room; full breakfast, bath, light, attendance; night porter.

Telegrams: "Abbotell-Westcent, London"

Alton Court 24 CRAVEN HILL GARDENS, LANCASTER GATE, LONDON, W. 2

Comfortable House, south aspect, good cooking, running hot and cold water, 1st-class staff; from 2½ guineas. Paddington 1706.

At Simla Court 14 Dawson Place London, W. 2 Bayswater 2782

Large arm chairs. Central heating. Hot and cold water and gas fires in bedrooms. From 2½ gns. a week.

BEAULIEU PRIVATE HOTEL
South Norwood Hill, London, S. E. 25
Phone Livingstone 3262

Beautifully situated, 400 feet above sea level; 14½ acres of grounds; sports and flower gardens, billiards; easy access to City and West End. Central heating, gas fires in all bedrooms.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA. BOLEBROKE PRIVATE HOTEL. Cantelupe Road — Moderate terms; near shops, golf station; 2 minutes sea; opposite Christian Science church.

Bournemouth **QUORN HALL** Richmond G'dns

A really comfortable winter residence centrally heated, with hot and cold running water and gas fires in all bedrooms; large coal fires in public rooms. Private Suites if desired. MR and MRS. NORMAN TAYLOR offer you a warm welcome. Phone 1980.

BOURNEMOUTH SURREY ROAD **BRUNDON** PHONE 6238

Every modern comfort. Best English food and cooking. Hard Court Garages. MR and MRS. FREDERICK BLAMEY will welcome you.

BOURNEMOUTH. E. "Beltana." Southern Road—Cheerful house, close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort, moderate. Phone Southbourne 1180.

SUNNY BOURNEMOUTH. The Purcells, Ltd., Gervis Road, En Pension—1 minute pier, gardens, shops and entertainments; hot and cold water, electric fires or gas fires in all bedrooms, central heating, garage and car park; close to Christian Science church; 10/6 per day; special winter terms. Telephone No. 1573, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH Derby Rd **WIMBLEDON HALL**

4 mins.: Christian Science church; ideal situation. Nr. East Cliff; hot and cold water in all bedrooms; due range public rooms; well recommended; reduced winter terms from 2½ gns. S. M. HORSPOOL.

BOURNEMOUTH. ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BATH RD.—Near sea, pavilion, shops; excellent cooking and food; garage in grounds; reduced winter terms from 2½ gns.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD, EAST CLIFF
EARL'S COURT HOTEL

Accommodation 60; 1 min. sea front. Beautifully sheltered by own private pine wood and 3 acres of gardens; all modern conveniences; garages; reduced winter terms; 3 guineas, fully inclusive.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF HOTEL CAVENDISH — Redecorated and refurnished under new owners; hot and cold water, gas fires in bedrooms, central heating; 3 minutes sea, 4 minutes Christian Science church; winter terms: fr. 2½ gns.

Nr. BOURNEMOUTH. BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Country surroundings; near buses, golf course and riding school; special terms for winter guests. MR and MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Longham, Dorset. Station Bournemouth Central. Phone Northbourne 28.

BRIGHTON Clarioge, 44 Oriental Pl., 2 doors sea. Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 564611.

EASTBOURNE, Sandhurst Private Hotel, Grand Parade—Finest position on sea front, south aspect; central heating, gas or electric fires, hot and cold water in all bedrooms, excellent cuisine; home comforts; terms from 3 guineas per week inclusive. Telephone 707.

FALCONHAM HOUSE, Felpham, Sussex—Guest house, luncheons, teas, home-made cakes, sweets, etc. Ashdowne. Tel. Bognor Regis 331.

HINDHEAD. Punchbowl Inn (Temperance)—Good centre motoring; golf; walking; high altitude; tracing; easy distance London weekends; terms moderate.

LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel, 73 Mount Pleasant. Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom. JACK MONTGOMERY. Phone 5239.

LONDON—AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Everything for Comfort Service of the latest Cuisine of the best.
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.
Quite near Christian Science church.
Quiet assured Day and Night.
En Pension fr 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6 Bed Breakfast, Bath 7/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3616
Tariff from Resident Proprietor
Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London."
Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—KERRISDALE PRIVATE HOTEL "Proprietress MRS. DAWSON" 4 and 6 Trebovir Rd., S. W. 5 Near Earls Court Station Tel. (Office) Frobisher 2564 (Visitors) Frobisher 2563 Terms from 2 gns. partial board

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Cumberland House Hotel
51/3/5 Earls Court Square, S. W. 5
Phone Flaxman 0830

Pleasantly situated, convenient Shopping centre. Hot and Cold and Gas Fires in every room. Readers of this paper welcomed. Bed and Breakfast 6/6 per day 10/6. Residents 2½ gns. Write for tariff.

LONDON, WINDSOR HOUSE, 16 Princes Square, W 2—Noted for excellent food and comfort; hot and cold water in all rooms; single, full board from 45/-; partial from 40/-; bed, breakfast, bath from 30/-; reduction for doubles.

LONDON BEAUMONT 17 PRINCES SQ BAYSWATER W 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 48/-. Resident proprietors.

NEWCASTLE - ON - TYNE—Regent Private Hotel, superior board residence, electric light; central heating; garden, garage. 55-59 Osborne Road. Tel. 906 Jesmond.

SHAKESPEARE'S COUNTRY, near Stratford-on-Avon—You will be welcomed to beautiful English home offering rest, comfort, peace; house thoroughly warmed; ideal winter retreat; special terms 3 and 3½ gns. MR. and MRS. GRAVES, Edstone Hall, Wootton Wawen, Warwicks.

SOUTHPORT — Clifton Hotel: Promenade. Fully Equipped: Centrally Heated; Electric Lift; Orchestra; Garage; Good Golf Centre. Telephone 4141. Telegrams: Marine.

SOUTHPORT—Dunrowan private hotel, 47 Promenade; central hot and cold all bedrooms; electric fires; residents 2½ gns. Tel. 2737.

TORQUAY BABBACOMBE
ROSE GRANGE
Private Hotel

Faultless cuisine and service. Hot and cold running water in all bedrooms. Ballroom. Billiards. Garage. 18 cars. 150 yards famous Downs and Beaches. Golf and tennis near. Personal Supervision. Reduced Winter terms from 3½ gns.

ENGLAND

Three London Hotels
Near a Christian Science church

HOTEL SOMERSET
ORCHARD STREET LONDON, W. 1
(200 rooms)

HOTEL QUEBEC
OLD QUEBEC ST., MARBLE ARCH, W.
(100 rooms)

THE SEYMOUR
15 SEYMOUR STREET, W. 1
(150 rooms)

Bedroom, Bath and Breakfast 9/- per day per person. Inclusive 15/- per day per person or from £4.4 weekly

TORQUAY
YARDLEY MANOR PRIVATE HOTEL

Quiet private road; central; hot and cold running water, electric fires, chef; personal supervision; moderate terms.

TORQUAY—May we welcome you to CROFTON HOUSE HOTEL. Facing south; 3 min. sea; central heating; hot and cold water; personal supervision; from 3 gns.

TORQUAY, HALDON MANOR (Private Hotel)—Facing sea; standing in own beautiful grounds; hot and cold water; near Christian Science church; well recommended; garages. Phone 2060.

TORQUAY—ROBIN HILL HOTEL. Sunny aspect, overlooking Torwood gardens; central heating throughout; running water in all bedrooms; from 2½ gns., no extras. Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hale.

TORQUAY — Vernon Court Hotel: south aspect; directly overlooking sea and sands; hot and cold water in bedrooms; central heating; lift; garage; from 3 gns.

WORTHING. Clear View Private Hotel, facing sea—Passenger lift, hot and cold water and gas or electric fires in bedrooms; excellent food; guests' requirements studied; 1 minute's walk to bus for church; terms 3 to 5 gns. Phone 326.

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH—Marwicks' Private Hotel, 7 and 8 Inverleith Terrace, near Christian Science church, overlooking Botanic Gardens; central. Tel. 248411.

NORTH BERWICK. Bon-Accord Private Hotel, Marmion Rd.; convenient station, golf and tennis. MISSES TURNBULL and FINLAY. Phone 77.

GERMANY

BERLIN—HOTEL PREUSSISCHER HOF, Propr. B. Ulbricht, Stresemann Str. 88, Anhalter Station. Every convenience.

SPAIN

TOSSA-DE-MAR (Gerona)—Beautiful Mediterranean coast; Casa Stever (German-Swiss management); full board 12 Ptas. (6/6) a day; modern sanitation.

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Hotel Monopol ST. MORITZ-DORF Engadin

Central. Every modern comfort. Excellent cuisine. Rooms from Frs. 5.- Pension from Frs. 13.- J. KLEINER, Man. Propr.

VEVEY—Lady would take paying guests in comfortable home; terms from frs. 6.-. Apply to MRS. FRETZ, rue des Communaux 7.

ZÜRICH
Pension Uto, Villa Sumatra
Distinguished Family Pension

Centrally located, comfortable, modern and restful home; excellent food; reasonable terms. SUMATRASTRASSE 20. Tel. 28.801.

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The Noted House for Household Drapery, Soft Furnishing, Fabrics, Mantles, etc.
11/13 LOWER HILLGATE
STOCKPORT STO. 2650

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(Continued)

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Telephone 3095 and 3096 Stockport
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Librarians: Please ask for samples.
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Floral tributes of every description at reasonable prices. Fruit daintily packed for gifts.
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Stocks of all kinds of fuel.

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Open day and night. Grams. "Motors"

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The New Gift Salon will solve your difficulty
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Basnett St., Liverpool 1 Tel. Royal 459
wish to announce their genuine Half Yearly Sale of original MODELS in WRAP COATS, COSTUMES, AFTERNOON and SEMI EVENING GOWNS.
A special Concession on Furs and all Fur Work during the SALE.

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18 CABLE STREET TEL.: BANK 4597

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Telephone 148
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61, DEANSGATE
MANCHESTER AGENTS FOR CHURCH'S ARCH-MOULDED SHOES
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Ladies' "QUEEN" Shoes
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Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
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100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0. 80 Model Rooms. Two acres Showrooms.
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Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen
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LANCASHIRE

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Daily Features

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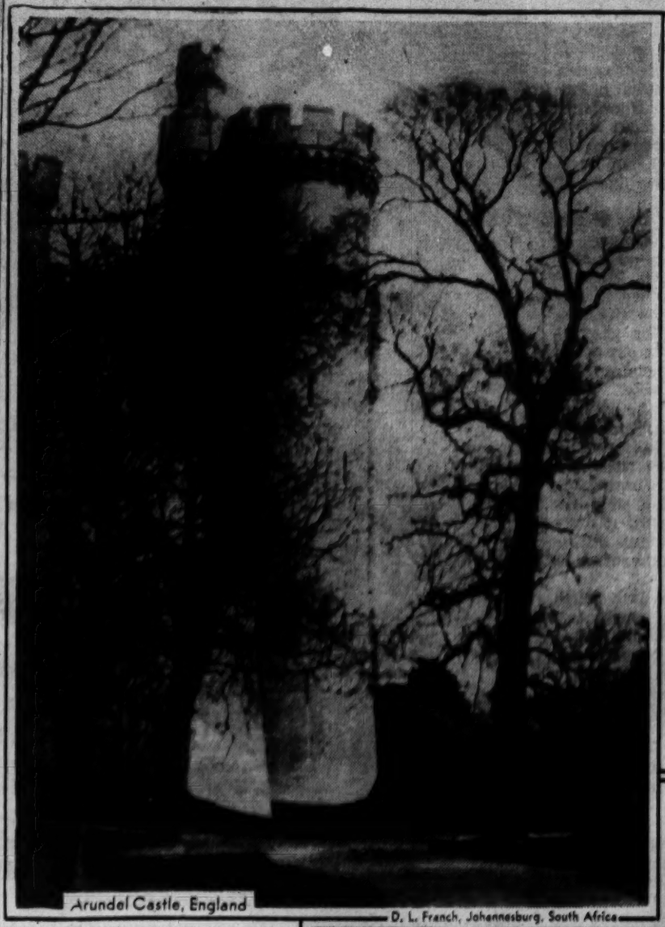
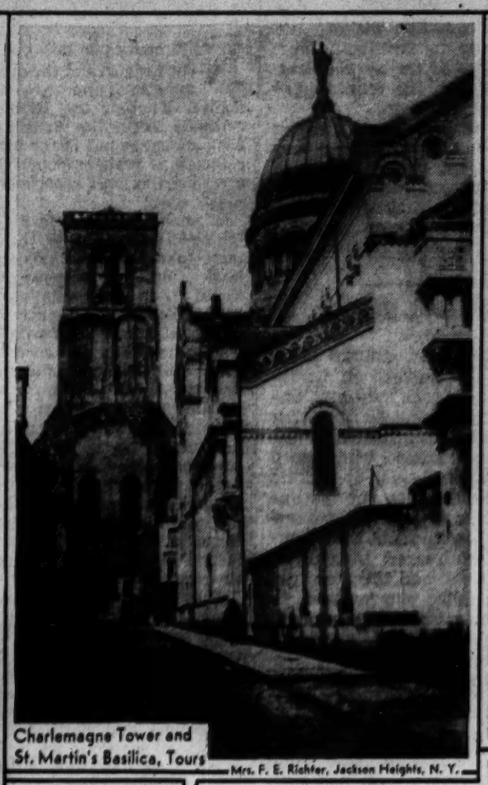
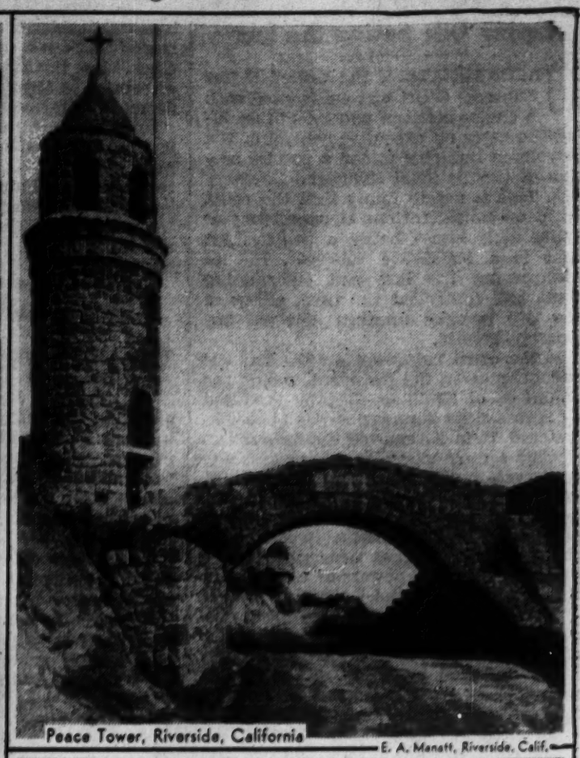
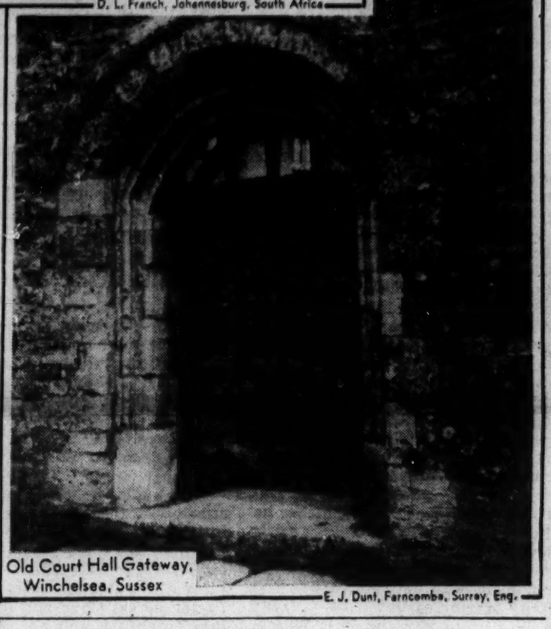

Arundel Castle, England
D. L. Franch, Johannesburg, South Africa


Charlemagne Tower and St. Martin's Basilica, Tours
Mrs. F. E. Richter, Jackson Heights, N. Y.


Peace Tower, Riverside, California
E. A. Manatt, Riverside, Calif.

Neuschwanstein, Hohenschwangau, Bavaria
H. B. Cutting, Morristown, N. J.


Old Court Hall Gateway, Winchelsea, Sussex
E. J. Dunt, Farncombe, Surrey, Eng.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Truck Driver

(Morris Daily Herald)

Morris, Ill.

IT WAS the rush hour on a big city thoroughfare. A large truck lumbering along was suddenly seen to slow up and swerve toward the left, the driver signaling to the traffic behind and ahead to hold back. To the surprise of those watching him, he kept right on toward the opposite curb, though there was no driveway there.

Then suddenly the man in the car behind him saw what it was about. A two-year-old child had toddled into the street and started diagonally across. The truck driver was blockading the street for her, saying nothing to her lest he might frighten her, but guiding her across in the shelter of the truck broadside. When she reached the other curb he quietly pulled back to the right side and started on, and traffic resumed.

The man in the car behind wrote a fine letter to the truck man's boss about it; and the boss was very proud, and the driver embarrassed. It was "all in the day's work," he said.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Tearoom Table Decoration

A BRIGHT girl, sensing a possible means of earning money, went to three tearooms in her city and asked if she might supply the table decorations throughout the year.

This was a new idea to the owners of the tearooms, but they agreed to try her for a month. She satisfied them so well, especially when they found that under her supervision their flowers and table accessories were costing so much less, that she was kept on.

She is keen about getting good prices from florists, who are eager to hold her trade throughout the year.

Mrs. C. A. R.

The Children's Corner

The Runaway Sparrow

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIE was only a little sparrow, with half-formed wings, but he thought he was much bigger and stronger than he actually was.

"It's silly to have to stay here doing nothing," he grumbled to his brothers and sisters as he hopped out of the nest and strutted proudly along the edge of the roof. "I want to be out and about, seeing the world and doing things."

"Mummy and Daddy will be cross," warned Betty Sparrow. "You know they told us to stop where we were until they came back. You won't get any worm pie this evening if you're not good."

But that boy bird took no notice, and bravely fluttered and flopped his way across the roof. Then he paused to try out his notes.

His brothers and sisters put their wing-tips into their ears and chirped to him to be quiet, but again Willie took no notice and sang a song, all out of tune it was, about running away from home and seeing the great, big world.

Counting the Family

Betty begged him to come back to the nest, but it was no good and, when Mr. and Mrs. Sparrow returned home with the supper, they saw at once that a child bird was missing.

"Count them again, dear," said Mr. Sparrow, "perhaps we made a mistake." And very carefully Willie's mother counted her children.

The answer was the same as before, however, and finally they realized that it was their oldest son who was missing. He wasn't much older than the others, of course, but always boasted that he had been the first by several minutes to crack the shell of his egg.

"Oh dear," wailed Mrs. Sparrow, "he's done it at last."

"Done what?" demanded her husband.

"Run away!" came the tearful reply. "He said he would, only this morning. Talked a lot of nonsense about seeing the world and living his own life."

"Don't worry," said Mr. Sparrow soothingly, "he'll come back when he's hungry. Who says worm pie?" he added loudly, looking round at the children.

"WE DO!" came in chorus from the little birds.

Meanwhile Willie, although very hungry, was still running away and had reached a corner of the gutter some twenty feet from the ground when he decided to fly down to some crumbs.

"One — two — THREE!" he counted, and launched himself in the air.

But Willie's wings were not nearly strong enough. He shut his eyes, began to flutter wildly, and gave a squeak as he felt himself dropping down—down—down until he fell with a plop into the lap of a little girl named Mary.

"Oh!" cried Mary.

"Oh!" squeaked Willie, although it sounded more like, "Cheep, cheep!"

Another Runaway

Now the odd thing was that Mary was running away, too—from her nurse—but directly she saw the helpless little sparrow she forgot all about it, and holding him carefully in her hand, scuttled off home as fast as she could.

Then she fed Willie and tended him until the next morning when she and nurse took him back to the house where he had been found, and placed him on the highest bit of wall they could reach. And there Mr. Sparrow found a very penitent Willie, a Willie who was tired of running away and only wanted to stay safely in the nest.

"I'll never do it again!" he chirped softly as he nestled down beneath his mother's wing.

And at that very moment runaway-Mary snuggled under the clothes in her little bed at home and, putting her arms round her Mummy's neck, whispered the same thing.

In Lighter Vein

Very True!

Willie (struggling with lesson): "Daddy, what is a pessimist?"

Daddy: "A man who wears a belt as well as suspenders, my son!"

His Hat

"I have something I have to ask you—er—er—something—er—very close to my heart, and—er—er—"

"I think I can guess what it is!"

"Ah, you have divined. You know—you—er—"

"Yes, you want to ask me where I put your hat when you came in!"—*Montreal Star.*

Oh! Oh!

Mother (from upstairs): "Please, Tommy, turn off the radio. That lady announcer with the rasping voice ought to be kept off the air!"

Tommy: "But, Mother, it's Mrs. Jones to see you."

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

ARUNDEL CASTLE. Because of the tree trunks and branches cutting through the castle, the detail is hidden and one fails to get a pleasing idea of the structure. There is too much uninteresting space at the right. Some other viewpoint should be selected which would give the castle more prominence.

Charlemagne Tower. This picture should be trimmed at the break in the curb in the foreground. At the right, all should be eliminated to a point which will just include the rounded dome. Detail excellent.

Peace Tower. In the original, there was a suggestion of clouds which helped to break up the bareness of the large area of sky. By making the negative farther from the bridge and tower one would get more foreground; and the inclusion of figures walking would lessen the dwarfed appearance of the bridge.

Gateway. Viewpoint excellent. Some shadows to accentuate the architectural details are needed, however.

Neuschwanstein. Too low in tone for good reproduction. There is a lack of detail in the lighter areas of the picture. Clouds would add interest.

What They Say

Treason

"Soon we shall begin to look upon low wages as indecent, and upon prices which are higher than they need to be as treason to our social order."—*Edward A. Filene.*

More Thoughtful

"We are today more honest, more reasonable and more thoughtful of others than we have been since the World War."—*Roger W. Babson.*

Quotation for Today

WHAT is defeat? Nothing but education. Nothing but the first step to something better.

—WENDELL PHILLIPS

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Fair-Havens

THE ship on which Paul embarked at Myra, as recorded in Acts 27: 5f., was bound for one of the Italian ports with a cargo of grain; but it was so delayed by contrary winds (vs. 7) that by the time it had sailed as far as Fair-Havens, off the island of Crete, it was considered advisable not to proceed further in the open sea, but rather to choose a harbor in which the boat might remain in safety during the winter storms (Acts 27:9).

Paul argued that it would be wise to remain at Fair-Havens, and, as the event proved, his advice was sound; but the others pointed out that this "haven was not commodious to winter in," and proceeded to make for the larger harbor of Phenice (vs. 12f.), only to be blown out of their course (vs. 14, 15).

We are informed that Fair-Havens was situated near "the city of Lasea" (Acts 27:8); and it has been identified with a small bay which lies about six miles to the east of "Cape Matala on the south coast of Crete" (Hastings Dictionary: I, p. 826).

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—He Laughs Best

By CARMACK

There was a big snowstorm today—
It got so deep that when we went to meet the Boss and Joan, Tiddlywinks had all he could do to plough through it, and ol' Togo and I laughed and teased him about it—
But on the way home the Boss took him in his arms and carried him—
After which the laugh was on us—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1935 · *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* · PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Losing Oil; Saving the Law

UNFORTUNATELY the United States Supreme Court was confronted with a choice between two evils in deciding the cases on executive control of the petroleum industry under a special section of the National Industrial Recovery Act. This is not to imply that the court acted on considerations of expediency or deliberately chose between policies, for that is a legislative function. But in interpreting the law and determining what law controlled the case, either of the two possible findings involved unpleasant results.

If the court ruled—as it did—that the authority given the President to stop the shipment of "hot" or illegally produced oil across state boundaries was unconstitutional, then it removed the bars set up against a grave abuse that threatens any conservation of the nation's oil supply. If, on the other hand, it sustained the petroleum control powers in the President's hand then it laid a precedent for the possible eventual concentration of practically all the powers of Congress in the hands, not of the legislative branch of the Government, but of the Executive.

This last would be a clear recipe for dictatorship and one which the world lately has seen employed in the parliaments of at least two great nations by majorities elected for the purpose of turning over their powers to a single ruler.

The court has not declared rigidly that no powers may be delegated to the President, but it has held to the rule that such delegations may be made only within an express declaration of policy by Congress. Thus Congress may authorize the President or an executive board to control interstate shipments in certain ways in event of certain findings of fact, such as that these shipments were resulting in waste. But the rule is a salutary one that Congress cannot make such broad and untrammeled grants of legislative discretion and power as were involved in Section 9 (C) of the NIRA.

Acknowledging this, there remains the question what to do to curb the chaotic flow of oil unavoidably turned loose by the ruling. Effective proration seemed just about to succeed after a long and difficult struggle. The restrictions of the NRA petroleum code remain only as a very flimsy barrier. The wisdom and justice of federal support for state proration laws seem clearly established. Why should not Congress now do in its own right and its own name what it authorized the President to do—namely, prohibit the interstate shipment of oil produced in contravention of state laws?

An Inspiring Teacher

PLAYWRITING can be taught only in the sense that a sympathetic instructor may draw out the student's individuality. Prof. George Pierce Baker used to say something like this to those who came seeking formulas as short cuts to success in the theater.

Formulas he could have given them, but he was too wise. He knew that drama at the end of the nineteenth century had drawn too close to life to be caged up any longer with the tight little forms that had often served in an earlier day.

In his earlier work may be found a clue to Professor Baker's success. Knowledge of the value of his teaching quickly spread beyond the first group, which had named itself Baker's Dozen. Witter Bynner and others in the Harvard English courses that Professor Baker was teaching in 1905 asked if they might not submit their theses on drama in the form of plays. He agreed, and out of his understanding of the difference between plays that read well and plays that act well came a drama workshop, with semi-public performances at Radcliffe College Theater. This activity was finally accepted as part of the Harvard curriculum as English 47.

For 20 years Professor Baker carried on his playwriting and play production teaching at Cambridge, under hampering conditions of makeshift producing facilities. For it was part of his scheme that the student could learn most by seeing his work in performance. Yet out of those conditions came a regiment of men who have made names for themselves in theater as writers, stage designers and producers.

Yale offered Professor Baker the complete theater plant that he needed to carry on his enlarged curriculum, and for eight years at New Haven he found a full outlet for his talent.

Always his first energies were for his students, and ever he could be found watching the workshop performances of their plays with an eagerness and enthusiasm which matched that of the excited youngsters sitting around him.

Chanticleer, Beware!

MALE *amour propre* had a grand time last week in Boston. The occasion was a poultry show and the opportunity a crowing Marathon. Egg-laying contests had their place, of course, but the big noise, the grand sachem, was Chanticleer.

Every time an exuberant rooster lifted his voice in meeting, a record was kept and the cock that crowed "Cock-a-doodle-doo" most often was crowned champion of the walk. Radio broadcasts announced the winner. Hens quietly pursued their daily household chore of supplying the breakfast tables of a nation without any more fuss than a contented "cluck, cluck, cluck," but the male of the species had, of course, to strut with the fine braggadocio of Tartarin of Tarascon.

Experts assert that prowess in crowing is evidence of a good disposition, and busy hens doubtless accept the cockiness of roosters with indulgent cackles. Which leads to the reflection that what every woman knows is that a little crowing now and then seems necessary for the very best of men.

Armaments and Scares

WHEN a government thinks there should be an increase in armaments, it issues, officially and unofficially, alarming statements as to the increase in armaments of the neighboring country. A war minister, whose good faith is unquestionable, begins by making confidential disclosures for the parliamentary commission. Germany is rearming. Figures are given, facts are mentioned. There is no reason to suppose there is exaggeration; and therefore the extra credits demanded are granted. In the particular conception of democratic government which prevails, it is thought necessary to employ these tactics.

The sequel is more to be deprecated. Quickly the "scare" grows. In the Chamber statements are made by men occupying more or less authoritative positions—statements which go beyond those made by responsible investigators. It has been pointed out that in one case the conservative figures were doubled. Outside the Chamber, as might have been expected, there are no bounds to the imagination of sensational writers and speakers.

Nations, on reiterated misinformation, are led to rebuild their armaments, to contemplate the increase of their period of military service, to seek alliances on the old pattern which can, if effective, only result in the encirclement of another country which cannot stand still and feels that it must do its best to catch up with the calumny, to make the most extravagant estimate come true.

It is not one government or two which permits and sometimes provides the first impetus to this scaremongering which stimulates the armaments industry; everywhere there are being made utterances which would appear to justify the largest expenditure on armies and navies. These statements usually lack proof, and exaggerate with a definite end in view. But even though they were true, there would be no satisfactory outcome to a competition which need only be limited by bankruptcy or war.

That is why the Disarmament Conference, disappointing as it has been in its results, must not be permitted simply to expire. For the end of the conference means further fatal rivalry. At all costs the alternative—that of an arms accord—must be accepted. In the meantime the peoples should beware of being stampeded into bellicose paths by uncontrollable and statements of arming by another country.

Streamline and Style

SHINY paint and sparkling chromium. New York's 1935 automobile show is open. The cars are sleek, rhythmic, often a real delight to the eye. But one expectation is unfulfilled: the second progressive step in streamlining.

Streamlining consists not only of smooth flowing lines but in the correct line of masses. An object to cleave the air most easily should be broadest at the head, narrowest at the rear.

The late Glenn H. Curtiss took a typical automobile body, mounted it backward and was able to go ten miles an hour faster. This was an old car without the smooth lines of today. But mass was in the right place.

Last year produced two lines of cars with broad front and some narrowing of the rear. Bolder progress along this line was expected this year; also, one or two experiments with motors in the rear to permit better streamlining. But last year's air flow cars didn't sweep the market, and manufacturers, confronted by public conservatism, have swung back to narrow front lines. Fundamentally 1935's cars are less streamlined than last year's. To be sure, windshields slope more sharply, backs slope more gradually. Even so, today's bodies would travel backward better than forward.

Meanwhile motor powers have increased. Low-priced cars are motored with 80-to-90-horse power plants. These may help cars to simulate streamline performance through brute power. Another consideration which needs study is weight of cars. To carry an average load of 400 or 500 pounds the motorist still has to drive 3500 pounds of metal.

Perhaps the need is for aviation designers to go into the automobile business. Motorcar manufacturers seem to find tradition hard to break. But this year William Stout, former Ford airplane designer, is expected to introduce a custom-made car built on airplane practice. It will incorporate lighter metals. It will be streamlined for mass, and thus styled from true streamlining. It will have its motor at the rear. It will even use airplane-type wheel spring mountings.

Eventually such direct approach as this must break the shackles of tradition, and the automobile must carry its engineering into streamline and lightweight designs essential to efficient travel.

Who's Who in Geneva

GENEVA

NEW men come into the spotlight of the League, and the older delegates sometimes appear in special prominence. Whether the Right Honorable Anthony Eden, the British Lord Privy Seal, should be put in the first or second category is perhaps doubtful, but he is certainly the most conspicuous figure of recent days.

When he speaks from his seat in the Council the interest of the audience is more than usual, for what he says may have a decisive influence on international affairs. And always, when he has made a declaration, he accepts with perfect good humor the invitation of British journalists to meet them in one of the small committee rooms and explain why he has taken a particular course.

I am personally in the happy position of being both a British and an American journalist, for different reasons, and therefore admitted to these close-ups. Indeed it has happened that I have gate-crashed the French and other close-ups too; and have therefore learned at first-hand to appreciate the Geneva statesmen in their semi-private rather than in their public appearances.

They then reveal themselves much more—their motives, their temperament, their character. And Anthony Eden emerges from the test with honors.

He shows that he knows. He has not just read a paper prepared by his services. He is not afraid of questions. A politician once told me that there were no indiscreet questions but only indiscreet answers. Now Mr. Eden welcomes frankness and he responds with frankness—on the understanding that he is not to be "quoted."

He contrasts strikingly with the familiar conception of a diplomatist. He should be more ponderous, or solemn, or subtle; with plenty of hair or no hair at all. Instead, he looks as though he has (as we used to say) come out of a bandbox; and is attending a pleasant afternoon tea party. He does raise heavy pince-nez to give himself a more serious air. But when he negotiates or when he makes one of his substantial contributions to debate, one realizes that a good diplomatist need not nowadays cultivate pomposity or elder-statesmanship.

When he agreed—almost casually as it were—to send British troops to police the Saar, everybody gasped. When he accepted the most delicate task anyone has ever taken in the League—to "report" on the Yugoslav terrorist accusations—we realized that a British Minister had at last effectively brought Great Britain into the League, and dared to give a lead to Europe.

He has the happy knack of making himself liked by everybody. His social distinction is combined with good fellowship, and his apparent youth does not mask the soundness of his judgments. His expositions are clear and concise. He can be extremely prudent and he can astonish us with his daring. Whatever he does, he "gets away with it." All the criticism leveled against certain British policies leaves him unscathed. I think he has made more friends, and won his way to popularity more easily than anyone whose job it is to visit the Quai Wilson.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

With the Hope of Work for All

Discovering South America

WITHIN the last five years South America has awakened to find that she is no longer the Cinderella among continents. The ever-increasing numbers of Americans traveling thither have convinced her own people that no longer need they go to Europe to discover beauty and culture, that no more need they overlook the natural endowments of their own countries.

Consider the Inca country of highland Peru and Bolivia. Up on that plateau, 10,000 feet in the clouds, are the remains of a civilization unknown to most of us except by name. Cuzco, lost in the lofty Andes, is more fascinating than Rome with its grim remains of a great learning; Lake Titicaca, between Peru and Bolivia, whose hilly shores are dotted with odd monuments of Inca lore, is without a peer in the enchantment of its great height and its eerie silence.

* * *

Then again the Lake Country of southern Chile and Argentina is just now coming into its own. How many of us have heard of Lake Llanquihué, Lake Todos los Santos, or Lake Náhuel Huapí? These form a continuous waterway from the Pacific across Chile and over the Andes into Argentina, and are connected with Santiago and Buenos Aires by luxurious trains. The Lake Country has long been the resort of wealthy Chileans and Argentines, but only recently have Europeans and Americans discovered it for themselves. Mt. Osorno, on the Chilean side, is as perfect a snow-capped cone as Fujiyama. The floral blooms that grace this region through the greater part of the year are a joy to tourists and botanists alike.

South America has infinite variety. If heat is desired, there is more than enough to be found in the Amazon Valley; if temperate climate, visit Rio de Janeiro with its balmy ocean breezes, and Buenos Aires, and Santiago. Then, if one wants a taste of what Admiral Byrd has been experiencing, let him pay a visit to Tierra del Fuego.

Great rivers are there like the Paraná, the Amazon, the Orinoco, the Uruguay; there are streams like the Mississippi with the same kind of river steamers, such as the Magdalena of Colombia; and there are beautiful tiny rivers like the Tigre above Buenos Aires, where one travels by launch past a delightful succession of villas, fruit groves, and resorts.

And of course South America has mountains galore. Her Andes in the west are majestically snow-capped and volcanic and desolate; in the south they sink low enough to afford picturesque backgrounds for the Chilean lakes. In Brazil, a lower coast range is beautifully covered with lush vegetation and productive soil.

* * *

Thus the great subequatorial continent can match anything offered by its better-known rivals. And there is plenty of history in case one might think that Europe and China are the only countries with a past. There are thrills aplenty in following the steps of Cortez in Mexico, of Quesada in Colombia, or Magellan's route through the little-known Straits named after him.

And so, if one pines for the rose gardens of Montreux, let him think of the orchid gardens of Brazil, and, nay more, the exquisite Rosedals of Buenos Aires and Santiago; if he exults on the Jungfraujoch in being 11,000 feet above the sea, let him consider that the capital of Bolivia is just as high, and yet is located at the bottom of a valley; if the voyager gasps at the perfect beauty of the Inland Sea of Japan, let him learn that the Straits of Magellan are equally breathtaking in their pageantry and their silent majesty, boasting glaciers in a continent where snow rarely falls. If the traveler wonders at the yellowness of the Yellow Sea, let him find the chocolate Rio de la Plata, on which is situated the cosmopolitan metropolis known to us as Buenos Aires. If one marvels at the engineering feats performed on the Swiss and Norwegian Railways, let him see what more "impossible" things have been done with the railroads in every South American country.

Every traveler to South America can become another Cortez, another Balboa, another Magellan—even another Columbus.

S. H. G.

North . . . South . . . East . . . West

The Right of Self-Determination

By Frank L. Perrin

IT HAS seemed to be a little difficult for even thoughtful persons to realize that there exists in nations, as in families, the right to determine their own domestic or internal policies. Even many of those who have inherited the gift of political freedom won by American colonists and vouchsafed to their descendants and beneficiaries by the Constitution lose sight of the fact that in those countries where there may prevail what we may deem a mistaken sense of political and religious freedom the right of free choice and determination does exist as a fundamental of liberty.

Russia, especially since the overturn which came with Kerensky, and later with the Soviet revolution, has served as an outstanding object lesson in the school of world experience. Not until some years after it appeared certain that Lenin and Trotzky had actually established a Communist state did the apprehensive and alarmed peoples of other countries realize the necessity of conceding to Russia the right of self-determination. Finally, when it was tacitly, if not bindingly, agreed that if Russia would cease the effort to propagandize and persuade the world in the direction of Communism, the world outside Russia would not interfere with Soviet internal policies, a basis of reasonable understanding was reached.

But, perhaps naturally enough, the precedent thus established seems not to have been accepted as a basis of continued international policy. Despite the fact that while in the case of Russia, or the Soviet Republic, the understanding thus reached finally led to formal recognition and the exchange of trade agreements, there now comes a demand that relations between the United States and Mexico be broken off because of opposition felt by many in the United States to Mexico's attitude toward what is termed religious freedom.

Whatever may be one's convictions concerning the wisdom of Mexico's present policy, it must be agreed, it seems to me, that there exists in Mexico, and not in the United States, the unchallengeable right to determine that policy, in and for Mexico, just as there exists and prevails, by common consent, the right of similar self-determination in Russia.

It is announced in Washington that Representative Higgins of Massachusetts has enlisted to sponsor the movement which has for its objective the withdrawal by the United States of recognition of the Mexican Government and the recall of Ambassador Daniels. Representative Tinkham, also of Massachusetts, has similarly moved in the case of Russia. The demand for the recall of Ambassador Daniels is based upon the allegation that he has long been cognizant of action taken by the Mexican Government in closing Roman Catholic schools and expelling priests of that church, and yet has made no protest.

Replying to a letter from Mr. Higgins formally lodging complaint against Mr. Daniels, Secretary of State Cordell Hull seems to have clearly redefined and restated the policy of the United States in such cases. He points out that the course proposed would be, in effect, an effort to determine the course to be taken by another nation, and would almost certainly provoke such resentment as would defeat the purpose which it may be wished to achieve. He observes:

"Notwithstanding the well-settled policies and views respecting religious worship and practices that obtain in this country, I know you understand that other nations are recognized as being entitled to regulate for themselves their internal religious condition in such manner as they may deem proper and that, accordingly, it is not within the province of this Government to intervene in the situation in Mexico to which you refer."

It must be agreed, it seems to me, that here is stated, directly and concisely, a wise and sound policy of international comity. But even in face of the unassailability of this policy the attitude of the Mexican Government is being denounced as dangerous and destructive of religious liberty. But it may be that this indictment does not, in itself, clearly or comprehensively define religious freedom as it is defined in the American Bill of Rights. Whether it does or does not, the fundamental right of a people, however governed, to define or construe their right for themselves remains now, as it must always remain, unchallenged.

The Wide Horizon

National Socialism and Culture

By J. E. Williams

BERLIN

"NATIONAL Socialism is not only the political and social, it is also the cultural, conscience of the nation."

"National Socialism extends beyond politics to the whole of life. If this were not so, it would not be a great revolution."

These two quotations from outstanding leaders in the Third Reich indicate the all-embracing nature of the new "philosophy" (Weltanschauung), as they see, or wish to see, it in the future. It is presented as a definitely new approach to the settlement of human problems, as independent and as self-contained as that fashioned by Liberalism and the French Revolution. The war of 1914 from this point of view marked the end of the old period and the beginning of the new. Liberalism was the gospel of yesterday, National Socialism is to be that of tomorrow.

* * *

Apart from their fundamental difference of ideas *per se*, a striking distinction which must be drawn between the Liberal and the National Socialist is that whereas the former heartily welcomed the dissemination of his ideas by everyone, everywhere, the National Socialist, tied by his conceptions of "blood and soil," "blood and honor," seeks to exclude all non-Aryans from participation in his theories. For he stands primarily for the creation of a German nation, in which the race and its culture will be purely German.

In culture, National Socialism's great tasks would appear to be, first, the elimination of the "non-Aryan decadence" introduced into the theater, music and pure mathematics by men like Max Reinhardt, Bruno Walter and Albert Einstein, because of their non-Aryan race, and then the filling of the "void" by men and things German.

This policy, which led, after January 30, 1933, to the voluntary or enforced exclusion of many outstanding cultural leaders from Germany, produced another stir lately when Dr. Wilhelm Furtwaengler, the world-famous orchestral conductor, resigned all the offices he had previously held. This case was of particular interest since it led to another clear exposition of the National Socialist attitude to art and culture generally.

"In this question of art," Dr. Alfred Rosenberg wrote at the time, "two points of view have clashed. The one explains everything from a purely artistic standpoint, which makes everything subservient to the talent of the artist or the musician; the other makes all subservient to the nation." The issue is shown as being between the claims of aesthetics and the "National Struggle" now being waged, and National Socialists must battle against those who "with aesthetic dogmas of the past" would destroy the new movement.

* * *

Dr. Furtwaengler's ideas and those of National Socialism clashed and the party triumphed. Nineteen months ago, the well-known conductor, in an exchange of letters with Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reichminister of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment, rejected the introduction of racial distinctions into music, maintaining that the only real distinction was between a good and bad artist. This same attitude he adopted in his recent defense of Paul Hindemith, the young German composer, against what he described as "the political denunciations" of the National Socialist "Cultural Association." Dr. Goebbels replied in his speech at the first annual meeting of the Reich Chamber of Culture, which embraces all forms of German cultural activity, by declaring that "What we want expressed in art is National Socialist character and ideas." He also showed that those of non-National Socialist ideas who had been kept on by the present regime were only there because there were no others to fill their places at the moment. "A change of ideas involves a change of persons. Where, in certain cases this was not possible because of lack of talents, even if enthusiasm and devotion for the new political changes in the Reich were not possible, at least understanding and loyalty (were to be expected)."

There can be no yielding where it is a question of basic demands of their faith, he also declared.

What is laid down as the fundamental function of art, that it should express National Socialist character and ideas, is also demanded from all other branches of culture, wide though this latter term may be. There is no such thing as "culture for culture's sake." Pure learning is not the ideal. The highest academic attainments need not necessarily lead to appointment as professor if the candidate is considered to be a person who will not make the true "leader type" and cannot be expected to train a school of National Socialist disciples. The ideal is plain—a Germany of tomorrow inculcated with the heroic ideas of "blood and race" now being preached, so that state and party will be actually one in thought in the near future.

Culture as the handmaiden of National Socialism is the ideal which prevails in Germany today. The world outside may agree or disagree with it, but it cannot complain that this state is not following logically as fast as it can toward that ideal. Nor can the world be amazed or surprised at any consequences which may derive therefrom. For the leaders of the Third Reich believe that this is their mission and have long told the world that fact.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

A Good Augury

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In looking over our local Erie Daily Times, I noticed this article and thought it might be of wider interest:

Vice-Premier Stanley Baldwin of England tells a Glasgow audience that Great Britain's fleet will never be used in the armed blockade of any country on earth until the Government has first consulted the United States Government. Simultaneously, Secretary of State Cordell Hull of the United States forecasts close, friendly and active co-operation between this country and England in matters of future naval policy.

From these statements, it is reasonable to assume that leading men in both governments are coming more and more to the belief that the two great English-speaking nations will stand more or less shoulder to shoulder in international affairs henceforth; and the augury is a good one.

Erie, Penna. WILLIAM E. JENKINSON